"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; decidedly cooler; northwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,141. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong and dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c.; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

Page 2.

The contract to transport the Spanish prisoners at Santiago to Spain was awarded to J. M. Ceballos & Co. of the Compania Trasatlantica.

Page 3.

Six men were killed by a bolt of lightning in the Rockaway Valley, near Boonton, N. J. Two others of the party were struck, but are now believed to be out of danger. They had been on a fishing trip and had taken shelter from the storm under a tree.

In a letter, Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, declares that the present greatest evil from which our army suffers is the shameful incapacity or infamous dishonesty in the Commissary Department.

Page 4.

H. S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, refuses to believe stories of Cuban looting at Santiago, and made a statement giving his reasons.

Disappointed because a son was not born to her instead of a daughter, Mrs. Jennie Simon, wife of Justice of the Peace J. L. Simon of Paterson, N. J., committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

Page 5.

At the races at Brighton Beach Howland made his first appearance as a three-year-old, but went lame, and was beaten easily by Tabouret.

The Seawanhaka is likely to be selected as the yacht to carry the American colors in the international contest on Lake St. Louis, as she won three straight races on Oyster Bay yesterday from the Akabo and the Cicada.

The women of the Morris County Golf Club turned out fearlessly, regardless of the heat, at their links at Morristown, N. J. It was the fourth handicap competition for the Foote Silver Cup. Miss Bessie Kip won the honors of the day.

Page 7.

The United States transport Seneca arrived here with about a hundred wounded and sick men aboard. They had had a terrible trip, with wretched accommodations and no water fit to drink. There were only two doctors and one nurse, and these had no surgical appliances. There is not known to be a case of yellow fever, but all the patients have been isolated.

Page 9.

Bidders for the war 3s for amounts in excess of $5,000 received a circular notifying them that all the bonds offered to the public have been allotted to individuals whose subscriptions were for smaller sums.

Page 12.

The work of tearing up the tracks in Sixth and Eighth Avenues for the installation of the electric system was begun.

Justice Bischoff granted an injunction to an employer, holding that a trades union has no right to interfere with his business by calling off the workmen.

Robert Hoe made a statement regarding the strike of the employes of R. Hoe & Co. He declared he would close up shop rather than give in to the demands of the men.

At the hearing of the Kortright case, Dr. Austin Flint testified his belief that Gouverneur Kortright was suffering from "paresis in the form of dementia," and that his insanity was incurable.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Unitel Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

NATIONAL BANK AT HONOLULU.

Perry S. Heath, Representing a Company, Secures the Charter — There Were Many Other Applicants.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Perry S. Heath, representing a company of capitalists, will be authorized by the Controller of the Currency to establish the First National Bank of Honolulu, with a capitalization of $150,000.

There was brisk competition for this privilege, and a number of applicants urged their claims. Controller Dawes, however, adheres to the rule of first come, first served, and thus the application of Mr. Heath will be granted. Mr. Heath is now First Assistant Postmaster General, and was formerly a newspaper man.

It is a peculiar coincidence that another newspaper correspondent probably will be authorized to establish the First National Bank of Puerto Rico when that island becomes the property of the United States. This is William E. Curtis, and, like Mr. Heath, his application was the first to be made.

Iowa Bank in Trouble.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, July 20.—The Commercial State Bank of this city is in the hands of State Bank Examiner Walters. His visit here caused considerable anxiety on the part of the depositors, and a run on the bank was made, resulting in the temporary closing of the doors. The bank for some time past has been losing money through paying too high interest on deposits. A meeting of stockholders will be held Saturday to decide whether to reorganize or have a receiver appointed. It is thought depositors can be paid in full. The capital is $50,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The depression, central Tuesday evening over Lake Superior, has passed eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley and now covers New England and the lower lake regions. The pressure is high in the upper lake region, the central valleys and the Gulf States. The pressure is relatively low on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and the central valleys and fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is higher in the North Atlantic States and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it is lower in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley and on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valley.

Fair and cooler weather is indicated for New England, the North Atlantic States, the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. The weather will be generally fair Thursday in the Atlantic and Gulf States and central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	69	72
6 A. M.	70	68	75
9 A. M.	75	71	78
12 M.	75	80	83
3 P. M.	74	83	87
6 P. M.	73	78	83
9 P. M.	71	76	80
12 P. M.	69	78	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79¾
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature was 84 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum, 69 degrees, at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 96 per cent. and at 8 P. M., 85 per cent.

[illegible]

MILES DELAYED BY THE NAVY

Complains that He Is Unable to Start for Lack of a Convoy.

SAMPSON GETS HURRY ORDERS

Meanwhile Ten Transports Loaded with Troops Wait at Guantanamo.

Every Detail for the Conquest of Puerto Rico Carefully Prepared—Mission of the Advance Guard.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Gen. Miles failed to get away from Guantanamo last night with the vanguard of the Puerto Rico expedition, and he lays the blame for the delay on the navy. Secretary of War Alger said last night that Gen. Miles had sailed for Peurto Rico, and a private message received about the same time from the General himself announced his intention of leaving that evening. It was with surprise, therefore, that the War Department received a dispatch from the General commanding the army this morning indicating that he was still aboard the Yale in Guantanamo Bay and impatient to get off, but still unable to do so for lack of a naval convoy.

In his cablegram Gen. Miles reported to the Secretary of War that he had ten transports with him at Guantanamo; that the transports Lampasas and Nueces, which left Key West on the 16th with engineer, signal, and ambulance corps, some cavalry and artillery horses, and supplies, had reported to him, and that he was ready to sail as soon as Admiral Sampson provided the ships necessary to protect his expedition.

A copy of this cablegram was immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and it is understood that orders were at once sent to Sampson to expedite the placing at Gen. Miles's disposal of such vessels as he might need.

No Explanation Given.

No light is shed by either army or navy officials here on the puzzling question as to why there should have been any delay in the providing of a naval escort for the advance guard of this expedition. In view of the fact that nearly the entire strength of the navy is massed in the vicinity of Santiago and that the need of a convoy has been known for a week, the present delay, which War Department officials of the highest grade unhesitatingly blame the navy for, is felt to be unnecessary, to say the least.

Up to midnight no definite information had been received at the War Department of Gen. Miles's departure, although the opinion was expressed there that he had probably gotten away. If he has not done so, it was explained, it is through the failure of Admiral Sampson to supply the war ships.

The composition of the force Gen. Miles has with him is as yet unknown to the War Department. In a general way it is known to include the late reinforcements to Shafter, which were never disembarked, and were therefore not exposed to fever infection, and possibly some regulars who were similarly exempted from danger of contagion, but just what commands are included neither Secretary Alger nor Adjt. Gen. Corbin could say to-day.

There was a deluge of demands for information on this subject, which led the Adjutant General to send an urgent request to Gen. Miles for a detailed statement of the men he proposes taking with him from Santiago.

Stronger Than Santiago Force.

The Puerto Rico expedition will be far superior in its general equipment to that sent against Santiago, thanks very largely to the careful preparations made in advance by Gen. Miles. It will be strong in artillery, having in addition to a formidable siege train of five-inch rifles and seven-inch howitzers, not less than ten light batteries, or forty field pieces. Four of these will be a part of Brig. Gen. Randolph's artillery brigade, which reached Santiago just before the surrender; two will be the batteries from the Seventh Regiment sent to Tampa from Fort Myer a week ago, and four will be volunteer batteries from Chickamauga.

The expedition will be well equipped, too, with cavalry, which is expected to prove highly useful in Puerto Rico, where the roads are frequently good. The Fifth Regiment of regular cavalry, which has been recruited to its maximum strength of slightly over 1,200 men, has been embarked, with its horses and equipment, at Tampa, and is expected to be one of the first commands to be landed in Puerto Rico. In addition to this, the troops of rough riders that were left at Tampa when the regiment went to Santiago dismounted, are to be taken, and reports from the camp at Santiago say that the cavalry there under Gen. Wheeler has not been exposed, and that much of it will be available if needed.

A large engineer corps joined Gen. Miles on the Lampasas, and he has assigned to the expeditionary force full complements of hospital and signal detachments.

Gang of Negro Laborers Also to Go.

To make the outfit still more complete, 600 negro laborers engaged at Charleston will be sent along to build docks, clear and mend roads, unload transports, and do such other heavy labor as they may be called on for. The expectation also is that the New York contractors who were engaged to build docks at Santiago will be ordered to transfer their plant to Puerto Rica instead, as the need of docks at Siboney is removed by the capture of the Harbor of Santiago.

According to statements made semi-officially at the War Department to-day, Gen. Miles's mission in going ahead of the main expedition with a comparatively small force is not to begin offensive operations at once, but to seize, occupy, and fortify a base, make ready docks and landing facilities, and prepare a camping place for the invading army.

It is not contemplated to make any hurried move on San Juan such as was made on Santiago. Gen. Miles's task in Puerto Rico is not simply to capture San Juan, but to take and occupy the island. To do that will require the subjugation of all parts of the island and the occupation of all its leading cities.

For the execution of such a scheme the preliminary seizure of one of the fine harbors on the south coast, near Ponce, the second city to San Juan in size and importance, [illegible]

what the advance guard under Gen. Miles is expected to do.

The best road in the island runs from Ponce to the capital, and the march of the invading army along this highway would drive the Spanish force gradually back upon San Juan, whose capture after a combined land assault from the rear and bombardment from the front by the warships would be a matter of hours only.

San Juan so lies that the fleet can remain out of range of the shore batteries and shell the town effectively. It is significant of the intention to do a good deal of marching in Puerto Rico that whereas little wagon transportation was sent with the Santiago force, the two brigades of Ernest and Haines already under way to Puerto Rico have orders to take all their mules and wagons with them. This transportation will be available on the macadamized roads of Puerto Rico. There will be none of the hardships of half rations that the troops sent with Shafter suffered. A ship, the Massachusetts, laden with 6,000,000 pounds of rations and 800,000 pounds of fresh beef, will sail from Newport News on Saturday and will reach the landing place of the expedition with the first troops.

With full complements of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with plenty of hospital aides, Surgeons, signalmen, engineers, with laborers, lumber, and wagons and mules, the expedition will be the most businesslike and complete movement that has yet been undertaken.

By making it complete and formidable in size, Gen. Miles hopes to so overwhelm the small Spanish force in the island with superior numbers and armament as to reduce the actual loss of life to a minimum. The one weakness of the expedition is recognised to be the small proportion of regulars it will contain. Three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery compose so far its full strength, a total of about 6,000.

This fact will make the invasion a severe and convincing test of the effectiveness of volunteers armed with the Springfield rifle against the Mauser in the hands of the Spanish regulars and volunteers.

WILSON'S COMMAND SAILS.

Leading Transports Leave Charleston Amid Cheers and Music—Last Vessel Puts to Sea To-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—With bands playing and 30,000 people cheering, the first expedition to follow Gen. Miles to Puerto Rico got away from here at 7 o'clock this evening. The expedition is under command of Major Gen. J. H. Wilson, and when complete will consist of the Second and Third Wisconsin, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, and two companies of the Sixth Illinois. The first two regiments are on the transports Grand Duchess and No. 30, respectively, and they are at sea. No. 21, carrying the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Illinois men, is in the stream, and will sail early to-morrow morning.

Each of the ships carries a large quantity of supplies, and in No. 21 there are 1,000 head of mules and the wagon train of Gen. Wilson's division. These troops, together with those of the Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts, which sailed from here last week for Santiago, constitute the First Brigade of the First Division of the First Army Corps.

For two days and nights the work of loading baggage and provisions on the transports has been going forward under rush orders. All the stevedores in the city were employed at it. They were assisted by details of men from the various regiments and the 500 negro laborers employed here by the Government, and destined for work on the roads and bridges in Cuba.

TROOPS QUIT CAMP THOMAS TO-DAY.

Haines's Brigade Ordered to Newport News to Embark for Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga Military Park, Tenn., July 20.—The movement of troops from Camp Thomas for Puerto Rico will begin to-morrow. To-day the various commands included in the first order to move are busy packing up and loading their effects. They will have everything finished by night, and can get out at an early hour to-morrow without delay. Railroads have trains in readiness, and have things so arranged that they can put the troops through to Newport News in a very short time.

The commands which go to-morrow are the Second Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, consisting of the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois, under command of Brig. Gen. Haines; Light Batteries B of Pennsylvania, A of Illinois, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery. The Signal Corps, under Major Glassford; the reserve Hospital Corps, under Major L. S. Smith, and the reserve Ambulance Corps, with thirty-three ambulances, under Major Frank Boyd.

Although the orders have not yet been issued, it is believed safe to say that the Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, and the Second Division of the First Corps will begin moving Thursday or Friday. These commands are composed as follows:

Third Brigade, First Division—First Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, and Third Kentucky.

First Brigade, Second Division—One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Thirty-first Michigan, First West Virginia. Second Brigade—Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, and Second Ohio. Third Brigade—Fourteenth Minnesota, First Pennsylvania, and First Georgia.

Col. Rockwell handed out for distribution in the First and Second Divisions of the First Corps this afternoon 800,000 rounds of ball cartridges. The artillery brigade received a large quantity of equipage.

Several hundred thousand rounds of ammunition arrived to-night and will be distributed at once.

Gen. Poland, commander of the Second Division of the First Corps, has been ill for the last few days, but hopes to be out in a day or two. He will accompany his division to the front.

Gen. Brooke and Col. William Richards, Adjutant General of the First Corps, who went to Washington to confer with Secretary Alger upon the Puerto Rican expedition, returned to Camp Thomas to-day. Gen. Brooke declined to be interviewed, preferring that nothing official shall be said until orders are issued.

CAN'T SEND PUERTO RICO NEWS

Invaders Will Not Be Able to Use the Cable Without the Spanish Government's Consent.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The impending invasion of Puerto Rico by the American forces directs attention to the cable connections on which the army will rely when it has possession there.

The island of Puerto Rico is dependent on the West India and Panama Cable Company for its submarine communication. This company controls two lines touching the island, one at San Juan on the north side. These lines both start from Santiago, touch at Kingston, then separate and go around Puerto Rico, thence south through the Windward Islands to South America. The West India and Panama Company is a British corporation which is subsidized by the Spanish Government. It has no offices, agents, or interests in this country, and no predilections in our favor. In this situation it is not expected that any such amicable arrangement for the use of the cable at San Juan and Ponce as has been made with the French Cable Company at Playa del Este will be possible. Even if Gen. Miles should seize the offices of the company in Puerto Rico he could not use the line unless the company ordered its operators at Kingston to handle the business, and as the company receives its subsidy from the enemy it is hardly to be expected that it will put itself out to accommodate this Government.

War Department officials are hopeful that some arrangement can be made as soon as San Juan and Ponce are taken by which the Government will be able to use the cable for official business. Until one of those cities is taken, however, the news we will receive from the operations of the American Army in Puerto Rico will come from Spanish sources.

Spaniards Get the Lopez's Cargo.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Word has come to the department that the Spaniards in Puerto Rico have succeeded in landing from the wreck of the steamer Antonio Lopez nearly all of the cargo carried by that ship when she was run ashore and set on fire by one of the American cruisers. The Lopez was loaded with supplies, and was about to run the blockade into San Juan when she was cornered. It was hoped the fire had destroyed her cargo.

The Rodrigues Possibly Captured.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 20.—The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique's steamer Olinde-Rodrigues, formerly the Franconia, (gross tonnage 3,188, net 1,676,) plying between Havre and Haitien ports, is now three days overdue from Puerto Plata, San Domingo. It is supposed that she has been captured while attempting to run the blockade at San Juan de Puerto Rico. After leaving San Juan on July 4 she was warned not to attempt to enter on her return voyage.

Report of Riot at Mayaguez Doubted.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 20.—Careful inquiry this evening elicits absolutely nothing to justify the report circulated in the United States and said to have emanated from St. Thomas, as to alleged serous rioting, with nine fatalities, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, last Sunday, and a demonstration by Spanish residents there in favor of the Americans. The report is believed to be entirely without foundation.

TRANSPORT SHIPS TO SAIL.

The Roumanian, Massachusetts, and Michigan Go To-day.

A gang of stevedores was put to work yesterday to load commissary stores on the transport Massachusetts at Pier 34 North River. They stowed the tons of stores that are to go to Puerto Rico away as fast as possible, and with all their hard work did not please the officers of the Quartermaster's Department. Over at Roberts's Stores, Brooklyn, other gangs were at work stowing forage on the Roumanian and Michigan. The reason for the haste made in getting the stores on board was that orders had been received from Washington that the three transports are to sail this morning whether they have all the stores on board or not. They will go out at daylight. The Massachusetts and Roumanian are to go to Newport News for troops and the Michigan is to go to Port Tampa.

The Manitoba was formally turned over to the Government yesterday, and was taken to the Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, where she will be fitted for uses as a transport.

The Uto, chartered to take laborers and lumber to Puerto Rico to construct piers and landing stages is in the Erie Basin. She will sail as soon as she is ready.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis will sail this afternoon, probably for Key West. The vessel has had her five-inch guns mounted, and is heavily loaded with stores and provisions sufficient for a long cruise.

Frank Morse, the famous Princeton football player, will leave on the Roumanian this morning. He is going to join the Rough Riders.

BLANCO CUT OFF FROM MADRID.

Only Means of Communicating with His Government Now Is by a Cable in Our Hands.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Two days ago Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, cabled instructions to his officers in Santiago to seal up and place a guard over the three cable lines connecting Santiago with Cienfuegos, whence by a land line communication is established with Havana. To-day Gen. Greely was informed that his orders had been carried into effect.

The closing of the Cienfuegos cables absolutely isolates Havana and Gen. Blanco from Madrid. Blanco's only means of communicating with the Government at Madrid now is by the Key West cable, which is under the strictest censorship by the Government of the United States.

As a result of the sealing of the Santiago-Cienfuegos cables, several cipher dispatches passing between Gen. Blanco and the Spanish Government drifted into this country to-day. It is scarcely necessary to say that they did not reach their destination.

The final cutting off of communication between Blanco and his home Government is a source of great satisfaction to the Administration, and is another laurel for Gen. Greely's active vigilance.

ARMOUR'S NEW PACKING PLANT.

Establishment at South Omaha Begins Operations with a Large Force.

OMAHA, July 20.—The new packing plant of Armour & Co. at South Omaha yards began operation at noon to-day. Fourteen hundred men were engaged in the various departments. Two thousand is a full force and will be secured at once to operate the plant at its full capacity.

The Armour plant is the largest in South Omaha, and one of the largest west of Chicago. Its daily capacity is 10,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep. It will be operated to its full capacity regularly. The Armour Packing Company has twenty-five acres covered with buildings here, and the plant has all the modern appliances for handling stock.

Germany's Asiatic Squadron.

SHANGHAI, July 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia, commander of the German squadron in Asiatic waters, has sailed from Kiao-Chou [illegible]

SPAIN IS KEEPING SILENT

Nothing Known of a Reported Cabinet Decision to Sue for Peace.

QUEEN REGENT IMPATIENT

Report that If Her Ministers Do Not End the War Quickly She Will Displace Sagasta.

MADRID, July 20.—Ministers maintain absolute reserve on the question of peace. It is certain that up to yesterday no negotiations were opened. Nevertheless public opinion favors peace.

LONDON, July 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Nothing is known regarding a reported decision of the Cabinet on the peace question. Apparently the Government does not recognize the necessity of making peace quickly, and the public seems indifferent.

"Some newspapers complain that the upper classes are removing to their usual Summer quarters, and that the lower are amusing themselves with bullfights and such entertainments as belong to ordinary peaceful times."

LONDON, July 20.—Neither the officials of the Spanish Embassy, those of the British Foreign Office, nor the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, have any news tending to confirm the report, circulated in the United States, that the Spanish Cabinet has decided to sue for peace.

On the other hand, dispatches received here from Madrid late this afternoon make no mention of such a determination upon the part of the Spanish Ministry.

The decline in Spanish fours in Paris and London is another reason for discrediting the report.

PARIS, July 20.—The Temps this afternoon says: "Dispatches which we have received late this afternoon lead us to believe semi-official communications have been exchanged between Spain and the United States, with the view of sounding the United States on the terms of peace."

The Temps's Madrid correspondent, who is also the correspondent of The London Standard, is unusually well-informed. It will be noticed that he said "semi-official," and not "official," which would leave the situation as it has been for several days, for it is generally admitted here that certain powers are already sounding the United States in behalf of Spain.

NOTHING DONE IN WASHINGTON.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from Washington received at the United States Embassy here, but not from an American source, says the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is active in the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The statement from Madrid that Sir Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador there, has been informed of peace terms, is in line with a similar statement made about two weeks ago, when the British Ambassador here, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was about to leave for Pequot, Conn. At that time Sir Julian stated that if any negotiations had proceeded from Sir Drummond-Wolff they had not been made known to him, and that, moreover, he (Sir Julian) had not discussed the subject of peace with any official of the United States Government. Since then the Ambassador has been absent, and the Embassy itself, with the entire staff, is established for the Summer at Pequot.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, is back from a ten days' visit to New London, Conn., where he was enjoying a Summer outing, while dispatches from Madrid and Washington represented him as conducting important peace negotiations with the authorities here. He left Washington an hour after his conference with President McKinley on July 11, when arrangements were made for a pleasant social exchange between the two Governments in the near future.

Neither then nor since has the Ambassador conducted any peace negotiations, and he has had no occasion to call on the authorities here since he returned.

CABINET CHANGE IMMINENT.

LONDON, July 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Unless peace makes speedier progress the Queen Regent will seriously consider changing the Ministry. Gen. Polavioja is regarded as the coming man."

BLANCO'S MEN FOR WAR.

MADRID, July 20.—An official dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco announces that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there, and that the feeling in favor of resisting the "Yankees" is universal. It further asserts that the commanders of the volunteer forces, at a conference under the Presidency of Gen. Arolas, Military Governor of Havana, resolved to "exhaust their resources and die rather than surrender."

Blanco Has Not Resigned.

MADRID, July 20.—The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, categorically denies that Capt. Gen. Blanco has resigned. He adds there is absolutely no news from Cuba, "as the Americans control the wires and refuse to transmit official dispatches."

CARLISTS ACTIVE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 20.—The Carlists here are most active, and are in hourly expectation of momentous news. The leader of the organization here says:

"We are quite ready for active operations. Moreover, there is no doubt the authorities at Madrid are aware that a Carlist rising is imminent, and that it will be successful. We are immensely strong in many parts of Spain, and so soon as the truth of the cowardly surrender of Santiago de Cuba percolates, our forces will be greatly increased.

"The foreign enlistment act curtails our activity in England, and ever since the Madrid Government began to get into difficulties we have been shadowed day and night by spies and detectives. However, we have money, which is sorely needed in Spain."

Antagonism Toward the Government.

MADRID, July 20.—The newspapers here say that a coalition is being organized between the different parties and against the Government, on account of the suspension of the Constitution.

The Temerario Puts to Sea.

ASSUMPTION, Paraguay, July 20.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which has been undergoing repairs here for several weeks, has left this port, going in the direction of Cuyaba, Brazil.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 20.—The object of the visit here of the Spanish armed yacht Giralda was to test the Moorish knowledge of the neutrality laws. The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Spanish Minister that the vessel must leave within twenty-four hours. The Giralda thereupon went to Cadiz.

SPANISH FOURS NOT IMPROVING.

LONDON, July 20.—Spanish 4s opened at 36⅝ and later declined to 36⅛. Yesterday's closing price was 36⅝. They closed to-day at 36⅝.

PARIS, July 20.—Spanish 4s opened at 36.10, a decline of .95. They closed to-day at 36.35.

Prices on the Bourse to-day were easier, due to all-round realizations. Rentes were heavy. Spanish 4s were freely offered, and Italian securities were unfavorably affected by the decline in exchange. At the close generally there was a slightly firmer tone.

BERLIN, July 20.—There was an all-round weakness on the Boerse to-day, owing to realizations. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were depressed on Western Boerse advices.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—Operators on the Boerse here to-day were discouraged by the unsatisfactory war news, which brought about realizations.

MADRID, July 20.—Spanish 4s closed today at 57.60. Gold was quoted at 72.

SAMPSON MAY GO TO SPAIN.

Rumor that the Admiral Will Command the Eastern Squadron Instead of Watson.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A report was in circulation to-day that Admiral Sampson would be detached from the command at Santiago and put in charge of the Eastern Squadron, leaving Commodore Watson to take his place. To those naval officers who regard Admiral Sampson as a prudent but perhaps too cautious officer this report was not as gratifying as would have been the announcement that Commodore Schley was to take the Eastern Squadron.

Commodore Schley does not lack prudence, but his distinguishing characteristic is a courageous audacity that has not had full play in the work of the blockading squadron, and that seems to have received a check in the refusal to permit him to attempt the entrance of Santiago Harbor to destroy Cervera's fleet soon after it was "bottled."

A story published to-day alleging that the Eastern Squadron is to sail to Manila by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, harrying Spain's coast on the way, and to reach Manila in order to provide a fleet in the neighborhood of the Philippines as large as any that Germany can send there, is pronounced not only untrue, but absurd.

The Navy Department explains that if the occasion should arise for a strong fleet to oppose Germany it would be needed on the Atlantic Ocean more than on the Pacific Ocean and in Asiatic waters. It is not believed that such a necessity will arise, and no intimation has been given to the Navy Department that Admiral Dewey either asked for or needs additional ships.

ADVISED NOT TO SEND SHIPS.

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"As strong supporters and sincere well-wishers of the United States, we suggest a reconsideration of the decision to send Commodore Watson to Europe. It could not materially harm Spain, and would only be likely to reunite the Spaniards into an impervious obstinacy of endurance and determination to suffer to all lengths.

"That is their national character. It was that which baffled Napoleon, who had land forces to overrun the whole country; while at every point an American fleet could touch there would be danger of European complications."

BERLIN, July 21.—The Kreuz Zeitung (Conservative) says:

"The authorities at Washington are overrating their strength. It would be a profound political mistake to send Commodore Watson to the Spanish Coast. Even an occupation of the Canaries might lead to regrettable complications, all this being much more volcanic territory than the Philippines."

POWERS WATCHING WATSON.

LONDON, July 20.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The powers, including Great Britain, are exchanging notes concerning their attitude in case Commodore Watson comes, and the progress made thus far is satisfactory to Spain."

It is also admitted that several of the powers are urging Spain to ask for peace, the main reason being fear that Commodore Watson's appearance will lead to complications.

MADRID, July 20.—A newspaper ventures the supposition that a British squadron would prevent the American squadron from passing the Straits, but the suggestion is regarded as improbable.

Spanish Ship Owners Alarmed.

GIBRALTAR, July 20.—Three Spanish transatlantic steamers have arrived here from Cadiz, fearing that the squadron of Commodore Watson will attack that place and destroy all the shipping in port.

RESIGN WITH MAJOR LORIGAN.

Officers in the Ninth New York Take Sides in a Disagreement.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 20.—Major Lorigan, whose resignation as Major of the Second Battalion, Ninth New York, has been accepted, left for New York City. Major Lorigan's resignation grew out of his opposition to Col. Greene for the Colonelcy of the regiment. Both men had been prominent in New York State military affairs for years. Because of the existing friction and the unpleasant results attendant, Major Lorigan decided to withdraw from the command. Major Lorigan's resignation was accompanied by that of Capt. John D. Walter, Company D. Since that time the resignation of Capt. Bryde, Company F; Capt. Thompkins, Company B; First Lieut. Leon Bardy, Company B, and First Lieut. Winter, Company V, have been filed through sympathy.

Sam Small's Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Sam W. Small, formerly of Georgia, well-known throughout the United States as an evangelist and at one time associated with Sam Jones, has been appointed Chaplain of the Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. The regiment has its rendezvous at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. Col. David D. Galliard is Colonel. Officers expect it will be sent to Honolulu.

BLANCO LAYS THE BLAME ON TORAL

Asserts Santiago Was Surrendered Without His Knowledge.

GUANTANAMO TO HOLD OUT?

Parreja, It Is Said, Refuses to be Included in the Capitulation.

Spanish Officers at Santiago Accuse Linares of Faint-Heartedness and Censure Madrid Government.

MADRID, July 20.—The Government received a dispatch to-day from Capt. Gen. Blanco, in which he announced that he had not authorized the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba and asserting that the place was surrendered without his knowledge. The Ministers themselves unanimously disclaim responsibility.

As a result Gen. Toral will be rigorously tried by court-martial.

The Military Code prescribes life imprisonment for any officer who includes in the capitulation of his own forces "fortified posts which, though dependent upon his command, are not troops or places included in the action which caused the capitulations." It is doubtful, however, whether Gen. Toral will be thus punished.

Gen. Parreja, the Spanish commander at Guantanamo, refuses to be included in the capitulation, on the ground that a commander cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. Consequently, it is held here that the "capitulation" only comprises about 7,000 troops actually at Santiago.

A semi-official note has been published here explaining the circumstances of the surrender from a Spanish standpoint. It declares that the letter which Gen. Toral "is alleged to have written to Gen. Shafter" is apocryphal, as the telegraph version "contains a statement which it is impossible for Gen. Toral to have made, because it is untrue that his Government authorized him to capitulate."

The note continues:

"What happened was that the War Minister received two telegrams from Capt. Gen. Blanco. The first described Gen. Toral's position, which was most pitiful because of the want of provisions and ammunition. It also detailed the enemy's proposals.

"In the second telegram Capt. Gen. Blanco gave the terms of the capitulation and requested instructions. The War Minister replied to both by telling Capt. Gen. Blanco to leave every initiative to Gen. Toral, for it was impossible to recommend any other line of conduct."

Gen. Toral, accordingly, acted as he thought advisable, and will explain before a court-martial the motives which induced him to capitulate.

LONDON TIMES DEFENDS TORAL

LONDON, July 21.—The Times, editorially reproaching the Spanish Government this morning with "moral cowardice in endeavoring to screen its own mismanagement by pretending that Gen. Toral has betrayed his country," says:

"It is incredltable that Spain can hope for anything from Cuba, as it is as impossible for Blanco as it was for Toral to fight against hunger and it is unlikely that the former will have anyhting else to fight with for some time to come. Neither can anything be hoped for from European intervention, even if Commodore Watson's squadron comes, though its arrival would be an unwelcome spectacle to more than one European power.

"It may be assumed that Commodore Watson's authorization to visit the Philippines will not weaken the disposition at Berlin to cultivate friendly relations with America and to make light of the escapades of the German shipes at Manila."

OFF TO OUTLYING GARRISONS.

Lieut. Miley, with Troop of the Second Cavalry, Leaves Santiago to Receive Their Surrender.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's staff left here this morning with a troop of the Second Cavalry, mounted, under Capt. Brett, to make the rounds of the entire military district of Santiago de Cuba and for the purpose of receiving the formal surrender of the Spanish forces.

He goes first to San Luis, where there are about 4,500 of the enemy's troops. Lieut. Miley will then receive the surrender, in order, of 800 men at Cobre, 1,200 at Catalina, 2,500 at Guantanamo, and 3,500 at Baracoa. A total of 10,000 Spaniards are expected to yield their arms to this one troop of American cavalry.

To reach Baracoa, Lieut. Miley will be compelled to ride straight across the island to the northern coast, led by a Cuban guide. He will ride under a white flag, for protection, but Gen. Toral has sent numbers of his staff ahead to notify the post commanders of the terms of the surrender.

VIEWS OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—A number of the officers of high rank in the Spanish Army condemn their Government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, instead of concentrating them and possibly saving one colony. The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured, and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible under the present crippled condition of Spain to make a successful resistance anywhere.

The Spaniards say our troops fought like tigers, and that their discipline was excellent, but they insist that more lives were lost on either side than was warranted by the conditions of July 1. They assert that our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time.

It appears that they had only a few thousand men, and they all went to El Caney at the time that battle was fought, leaving Santiago unprotected. Reinforcements, however, arrived later, and brought the number of the Spanish troops up to 8,000 men.

At the battle of El Caney our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men, who are lying in the Principe Alfonso, Reina Mercedes, and other hospitals here.

Gen. Linares cabled to Madrid on July 8, before Gen. Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, a long message setting forth the inability of the city to hold out against an enemy superior in numbers, with the Spaniards dying of fever and starvation and demoralized by the loss of the fleet. He urged the Government, for the sake of humanity, to offer to capitulate, but added that if ordered to remain to die like a rat in a trap he would do so, as his soldiers were doing their duty, although realizing that a mistake had been made.

Somehow information in regard to the message leaked out, and the Spanish officers here are loud in their condemnation of Gen. Linares, whom they accuse of faint heartedness throughout the war to the extent of "under the plea of a slight wound," laying the mantle of the shame of surrender upon Gen. Toral's shoulders, instead of facing the disgrace himself.

This feeling is also general among the men who as they pass the palace where the Stars and Stripes are flying clench their fists and mutter:

"What a shame to our country. But she well deserves it."

LINARES'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—The wound of Gen. Linares is much more serious than reported. His left arm has been amputated, and to-night he is in a serious condition.

Gen. Linares, who when he was wounded, relinquished the command of the garrison at Santiago to Gen. Toral, arrived in Cuba during the early part of the revolution, and has always been an active campaigner, fighting in various provinces. While in the field against the Cubans he never met with any great success—at least, according to the Junta. He operated with large columns, and consequently was always greatly harassed while on the march. He was frequently ambushed by the Cubans, who in several instances captured part of his convoys on the difficult roads of the eastern provinces.

CARTRIDGES COULDN'T BE USED

12,000,000 Rounds Found in Santiago Magazines Do Not Fit the Mauser Rifles.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—The useable ammunition of the Spanish troops here was exhausted before the surrender, as the 12,000,000 cartridges found in the magazines of Santiago do not fit the Mauser rifles.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Disease Widespread, but of a Very Mild Type, Dr. Greenleaf Reports —Gen. Duffield Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Dr. Greenleaf's last report to Secretary Alger from the American camp at Santiago came this afternoon, and was to the effect that while the yellow fever was widely spread among the troops it was very mild in type.

Gen. Duffield, who has been suffering from the disease, was reported to be improving yesterday.

Secretary Alger has cabled to Gen. Shafter, directing him to cause to be prepared at the earliest possible moment a complete list of the American soldiers suffering from yellow fever, as well as the names of those who have lost their lives from that disease. This information will be telegraphed to the War Department, and it is expected will serve to allay the apprehensions of the relatives and friends of our soldiers.

The War Department to-day was doing its best to hurry forward the immune regiments. Gen. Shafter has urgently requested it, and it is hoped that they will be gotten off within twenty-four hours. They are wanted by Gen. Shafter to serve as military pickets for the city of Santiago proper, thus obviating the necessity of retaining within the zone of infection any of the men who now constitute his army.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—The hospital headquarters are still located at Juragua. Two deaths from yellow fever were reported there yesterday, but the names of the victims have not been made public. The physicians say there are but few new cases appearing and that the epidemic is under control. They also think that the danger to the army is about passed.

Not Prizes of Sampson or Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Alger announced this afternoon that it had been finally and definitely decided that the ships taken in Santiago Harbor by the surrender of that city become United States property, not as prizes of either the army or the navy. This is in accordance with a former Supreme Court decision.

Telegraph Office at Santiago.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, through its central office, announces that its office at Santiago de Cuba is open for business. Messages will be received written only in plain, unmistakable language and subject to censorship.

DIED FROM YELLOW FEVER.

The Merida's Three Engineers Were Attacked After Leaving Rio.

The steamer Merida of the Norton Line, Capt. Thompson, which arrived yesterday afternoon from South American ports, lost her three engineers from yellow fever during her voyage from Rio Janeiro to New York. The Merida left Buenos Ayres on May 29, and after calling at several ports went to Rio Janeiro to complete loading her cargo. She left that city on June 20, and on the following day W. F. Gamon, third engineer, a native of London, was smitten with yellow fever. On June 22 A. H. Creagie, second engineer, age 25, a native of Bristol, was taken down with the disease and died in three days. Gamon died on July 3, and on the same day E. Connell, chief engineer, a native of Birmingham, was taken sick and died on July 9.

The Merida put into Santa Lucia for coal on July 4, and was placed in quarantine, where she remained for eight days.

Three machinists were employed to take the places of the dead engineers. To-day the ship will be disinfected at Quarantine.

American Warships Off Manzanillo.

MADRID, July 20.—An official dispatch from Captain General Blanco says the American warships are off Manzanillo, awaiting instructions, but the bombardment has not been resumed.

GAY SCENES IN SANTIAGO

Business Houses Reopen, Distress Is Relieved, and All Is Bustle and Activity.

THE RIVAL ARMIES FRATERNIZE

Officers Lounge in the Cafés, Soldiers Buy or Exchange Souvenirs, and No Race Hatred Is Anywhere Apparent.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19—6 P. M.—Santiago to-day presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did two days ago. Over thirty steamers flying the Stars and Stripes lie in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly to and fro on the blue waters. Several large steamers, the State of Texas, Leona, and Arkansas, are alongside the wharves busily engaged in unloading their large cargoes of supplies and provisions.

Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hardtack, and food is being distributed very rapidly about the plaza facing the palace.

In short, everything denotes bustle and activity. To the graveyard appearance of the city yesterday has succeeded to-day a scene of life and energy, traffic and general activity. The immense sheds along the water front are already packed with merchandise, and the large stores rented along Marina Street are busy receiving goods which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity and prosperity.

Gen. Shafter has placed a censor in charge of the cable office and the Government dispatches are allowed to be sent to-day. It is said, however, that press and commercial dispatches will soon be received, subject to the censor's blue pencil.

Business Houses Reopened.

The trade and business houses opened their doors for the first time to-day, cleared their warehouses and made ready for the receipt of goods. All the stores are open this morning by Gen. McKibbin's orders, but the saloons remain closed for the present in order to avoid the possibility of a clash between the soldiers in the case of drunkenness.

Cigars and tobacco are nowhere to be found, as all the factories have been closed for months and they had no stock on hand. Our men expected to find quantities of tobacco when Santiago fell, and they were greatly disappointed at not being able to find anything to smoke, so we shall have to carry coals to Newcastle, or, in other words, import tobacco into Cuba.

The ice factory and electric light plant are working, the houses are brightly lighted, and the pawnshops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and conditions, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses, and furniture. Officers tender their medals, spurs, and swords, and civil employes offer their tortoise-shell, gold-headed canes of office for a mere song, which are in turn bought at fancy prices by American soldiers, officers, or newspaper correspondents as relics of the war.

There have been more machetes sold to our men as souvenirs than were laid down on the morning of the surrender, and crosses, service stripes, and orders are cheerfully parted with for American cash or exchanged for articles as mementos.

There is no ready-made clothing in the city, except blue-and-white, stripe-lined uniforms, and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms. They present a strange appearance, and are greeted with laughter.

Soldiers of Both Armies Fraternize.

Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers, who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago to-day, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good-fellowship is evidenced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally rejoiced that the strife and bloodshed are over and that the horrors of the siege are ended.

The narrow, cobble-paved streets, grilling in the fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning till night by chattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing, rollicking men belonging to Gen. Shafter's army. In the numerous airy cafés the officers of the opposing armies lounge through the day.

There seems to be no race hatred, the bitterness being all directed against the Madrid Government, which is charged with gross mismanagement of Cuba and bungling during the conduct of the present war. Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens, and are applying for naturalization.

Commodore Schley, with a party of officers, visited the city this morning, coming up the bay in a steam launch. The Commodore called on Gen. McKibbin and strolled about the streets, making several purchases, and apparently greatly enjoying shore leave. He was received with great respect by the Spanish officers who learned his name.

Most of the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet are lying in Guantanamo Bay, but the New York and the Brooklyn have spent the day almost under the shadow of Morro Castle, lying as close in shore as possible.

EXPORTS TO SANTIAGO.

Will Be Admitted Practically on Same Basis and at Same Rates as Into This Country.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The officials of the Treasury Department are daily receiving numerous inquiries from exporters and others as to the regulations to govern the shipment of provisions, &c., to Santiago and Guantanamo, and especially as to whether articles prohibited under the Spanish customs law will be hereafter admitted.

The officials have not been able so far to take up the matter for final determination, but the opinion is expressed that, with the exceptions of oleomargarine, artificial and adulterated wines, and objects offensive to morality, the entire list will be admitted into Cuba practically on the same basis and at substantially the same rates as they are admitted into the United States.

The list comprises arms of war of all kinds, including projectiles, ammunition, dynamite, &c.; sugar of all kinds, silver or copper money of foreign coinage; honey and molasses of all kinds, pharmaceutical preparations or secret remedies of unknown composition or whose formulas have not been published; saccharine (except for pharmaceutical purposes,) and any substance to be used as food, containing saccharine; tobacco, raw or manufactured, of foreign origin, except snuff and tobacco in carrots.

CARGOES FOR SANTIAGO.

At Least Two Steamers Will Sail Saturday—Provisions and Machinery to be Rushed Through.

At least two steamers will sail from this city Saturday for Santiago. The Ward line, which has chartered the steamer Philadelphia, is now loading her at Pier 16 East River, with a cargo of provisions and machinery. The machinery is intended for Guantanamo, formerly an important sugar port. The sugar plantations and the mines there will require considerable machinery.

Thus far eighty passengers have been booked for Santiago by the Philadelphia. Some of these were formerly residents of that city, and others are business men of this country. On the passenger list appear the names of Jaquin Ferrer of Ferrer Brothers; R. Padesja of Sussdorf, Zaldo & Co.; C. H. Ziegentuss, Gen. O'Brien, R. Bishop, Dr. James Warner, A. R. Zamora, Asher Gruner, E. Trujillo, A. H. Trujillo, Alejandro Barrientos, J. Garcia, J. Mendy, Lee Adams, and A. R. Zamora.

The Philadelphia will sail on Saturday and will carry the mails for Santiago.

Mr. Munson of the Munson Line has chartered the Norwegian steamer Batsberg, now in Boston, and has ordered it to go to Halifax for a cargo of fish and potatoes for Santiago, because both fish and potatoes can be had much cheaper in Halifax than in New York. If the Batsberg does not get a full cargo in Halifax she will come to New York for more cargo and then proceed south.

The Bacon Steamship Line has chartered the German steamer Amrum, and to-day the boat will begin taking on provisions and any other freight for Santiago and Guantanamo. Mr. Bacon said yesterday:

"I asked the Collector as to the trade between New York and those two places and received an answer telling me to go ahead and send whatever I wanted. The Amrum will sail on Saturday, but if there is some delay she will certainly sail on Monday."

The firm of W. W. Battie has chartered the schooner Tofa, to carry 1,300 tons of coal to Santiago. The firm intended sending a steamer with freight to Santiago on Saturday, too, but the Bacon Steamship Line managed to be the first to get the steamer Amrum, and Mr. Battie said there was no other steamer available just now, and, as there was a rush of vessels for that port, he decided to wait until next week and see how things would turn out.

THE SPANISH PRIZE SHIPS.

Report that the French Minister Will Send the Crews of the Four Vessels to Spain.

United States Marshal William Henkel received yesterday morning a telegram from Capt. B. F. Tilley of the gunboat Newport that arrived on Tuesday night with the four Spanish prize steamers Catalina, Guido, Miguel Jover, and Buena Ventura, asking him to come to Tompkinsville and take charge of the vessels.

The Marshal took with him Deputy Marshals Shea, Daly, Blake, Kelker, and McIlvaney, and boarded the revenue cutter Manhattan and steamed down the bay to take possession. When he boarded the Newport he was told by Capt. Tilley that a mistake had been made in sending the telegram, inasmuch as the prize ships were in custody of Deputy United States Marshal Winn of Tampa, who had been appointed Prize Commissioner, and that he was to remain in charge of the ships until they are disposed of by order of the United States Supreme Court.

Then Capt. Tilley suggested that Marshal Henkel take charge of the crews of the Spanish prizes, but Mr. Henkel said he had no orders to that effect and did not care to assume the responsibility. On Marshal Henkel's return to his office he said he telegraphed to Washington in regard to the crews, and if he was authorized he would take charge of them.

Capt. Tilley and Prize Commissioner Winn visited the prize ships yesterday morning, and inspected the Spanish sailors, whom they found to be in very good condition and very well satisfied with the treatment that they have received since their capture. One of the sailors, when asked what he thought of the war, replied: "It is our country that is at war with the United States and not we. As for us, we like the Americans very well."

One of the two women passengers on the Miguel Jover is Senorita Louisa Mora who sailed from New York by the steamer Panama on her last voyage as a Spanish vessel. Senorita Mora had not been fortunate here, and just before she boarded the Panama she declared that she would never return to New York, but fate has brought her back.

Later in the day the four Spanish Captains of the prize steamers called at the Austrian Consulate to see whether the Consul would take charge of the crews and send them to Canada, where they would ship on European-bound ships for home. The Consul, however, had not received any instructions, either from the Austrian Legation in Washington or from Vienna. It was reported last evening, however, that the French Minister in Washington will take charge of the crews and send them back to Spain.

The prize steamers Guido and Buena Ventura were towed to Pier 20, East River, and Capt. Merritt, late of the Mallory Line, was appointed by Prize Commissioner Winn to take charge of them. The crews remained on board. The other two steamers were taken to the Erie Basin, with their crews.

AT THE HOTELS.

EMPIRE—Count and Countess Conrad Henri von Rhoden Kahsel, Hanover.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman E. S. Henry, Connecticut; Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington; ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota.

GRAND UNION—Insurance Commissioner Louis F. Payn, Chatham, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Capt. Dundas, Scotland; Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo; C. H. P. Caldwell, England.

IMPERIAL—J. N. Buxton, editor London Mail.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Nyack; G. Vandy Elst, Paris; P. Cirard, Paris.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—James B. Dunn, Edinburgh; Malcher Emelie, Mexico; Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota.

WINDSOR—Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee; ex-Congressman Muller, Franklin, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen, G. W., New Haven, Conn.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. Gross, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Dinet, A. E., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; A. E. Dinet, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Ernst Brothers & Co., Uniontown, Ala.; A. E. Ernst, notions and furnishing goods, 55 Liberty Street; Hotel Vendome.

Foley, E. M., New Haven, Conn.; notions and fancy goods; Morton House.

Fechelmer, Kiefer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Kiefer, woolens; 59 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.

Foss & Sons, Portland, Me.; J. S. Foss, carpets; W. T. Foss, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Continental Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. H. White, carpets, 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Loewenthal, shoes, 79 Grand Street.

Gould, I. L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Gould, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gray, Christopher, & Co., Augusta, Ga.; C. P. Gray, dry goods, 75 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Gimbel, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons and trimmings; A. Hamling, notions, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jamieson, Codson & Gries, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Davidson, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Kirschbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, and cloaks, 622 Broadway; Holland House.

Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Kohn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. Joseph, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lane House, Atlanta, Ga.; V. Hunter, notions and fancy goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. Lyon, dry goods, 259 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Max, Julius, Uniontown, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. W. Tickell, furniture; 454 Broome Street.

O'Connell, J. F., New Haven, Conn.; dry goods; Morton House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Bloom, shoes; 43 Leonard Street.

Schwab, S., & Brother, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Schwab, furnishing goods, 15 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. M. Odde, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Stevens, cloaks and suits, 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Wasserman, Davis & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; R. Davis, notions, furnishing goods, millinery, and laces; 59 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wagner & Pardey, Chicago, Ill.; M. W. Pardey, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

TO TAKE SPANIARDS HOME

The Contract Awarded to J. M. Ceballos & Co. of the Compania Trasatlantica.

SPANISH BID A SURPRISE

The Company Will Carry the Prisoners at $60 Per Officer and $30 Per Man—Other Companies Made Lower Offers.

A dispatch was received from Washington last night announcing that the contract for transporting the Spanish prisoners of Santiago to Spain had been awarded to J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York agents of the Compania Trasatlantica.

The bids were opened yesterday morning by Col. Frank W. Hecker, United States Volunteers, who is connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, in the Army Building, this city. There were several shipping men present, among whom were Vernon H. Brown, Oswald Sanderson, Emil L. Boas, and William Coverly. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, was present representing the Attorney General, and Harry C. Platt of the Fidelity and Guarantee Company was also present, presumably to furnish bonds if they should be required of any of the bidders.

The advertisement for the bids stipulated that the number of prisoners was estimated as 1,000 officers and 24,000 enlisted men. Cabin accommodations were to be furnished the officers and third-class or steerage accommodations with suitable galleys for the enlisted men. The United States Government is to deliver the prisoners on board at Santiago, and the proposals were to state the price per capita for transporting the men to some Spanish port. The subsistence is to be the same as in the United States Army.

After explaining that some bids had been sent in by mail with nothing on the envelopes to distinguish them from ordinary letters, and had consequently been opened, Col. Hecker ordered the bids to be opened. They were read out in this order:

The New England Chemical and Supply Company of Boston—$890,000 for all officers and men.

L. A. Thiem & Co. of Philadelphia—$385,000 for 25,000 Spaniards.

James N. Elwell & Co. offer the steamer Neustria to take 1,000 enlisted men at $35 each and all the officers at $75 each.

W. H. Thompson offers to take on a steamer 150 officers at $90 each and 1,400 men at $45 each.

George O. Lord—Enlisted men at $37.50 each and officers at $72.50 each.

Joseph L. St. John—$37.87 per officer and $24.87 per enlisted man.

Joint bid—Anchor Line, Henderson Brothers, agents; Cunard Line, Vernon H. Brown, agent; Hamburg-American Packet Company, and Robert M. Sloman & Co. of Hamburg, Emil L. Boas, agent; Frederick Leyland & Co., Sanderson & Sons, agents; North German Lloyd Line, Oelrichs & Co., agents; Royal Mail Steamship Packet Company, Sanderson & Sons, agents; Thomas Wilson's Sons & Co., Sanderson & Sons, agents; Wilson's & Furness-Leyland Line, Sandersons, & Sons, agents: $110 per officer and $55 per man, the Government to pay for every man embarked, whether afterward lost or not.

C. B. Richard & Co. offered to take on the Spartan Prince, capacity, 40 officers and 800 men, and on the Tartar Prince, capacity, 50 officers and 1,000 men, that number at $55 per officer and $25 per enlisted man.

The Tweedie Trading Company offered to take on three ships 3,000 men at $29 per man and all officers at $50 each.

The Compania Trasatlantica, through R. A. C. Smith—$60 per officer and $30 per man, to sail under the Spanish flag, the Government to furnish safe transportation.

G. O. Lord also made a bid by which the Government was to furnish rations and a blanket for every man, but the bid was not entertained.

After reading the bids Col. Hecker announced that he would examine them carefully as soon as possible and would announce the awards. He said:

"It will be necessary to go into many details before a decision is reached. Bids must not be judged by figures alone. Many unforeseen things might arise that might tend to make the lowest bid the most expensive, or, on the other hand, the highest bid the cheapest. When all these things are considered, I will make the announcement."

Col. Hecker went to Washington yesterday afternoon. The shipping men discussed the bids for a few minutes and then went to their offices. The syndicate's bid was one that caused the most discussion, because of the high figure that was given. Mr. Brown of the Cunard Line was asked if he did not think that the rates were rather high. He replied that he did not.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that the steamers that are used for this transportation will have to go to Cuban waters at the height of the stormy season and when the danger from yellow fever is very great. No freight can be carried on the boats used because there will be none to carry, and the vessels will have to be brought from European ports in ballast to Cuba. They may be quarantined for several days at the Spanish port, and if yellow fever broke out on any vessel it would be useless to the company owning it for a long time."

Mr. Brown pointed out that the steerage rate from here to Liverpool was $27, and besides, the steamers were able to carry large quantities of freight. He also said that it would take sixteen or eighteen days to get from Liverpool to Santiago, and nearly as long to get back to Spain again.

The bid of the Spanish steamship line was a surprise, and although it was not the lowest, it was thought that it would be accepted and the Spaniards would take their men home and be paid for so doing. R. A. C. Smith, who made the bid, is the President of the American Mail Steamship Company, that trades between here and Jamaica. It was learned that the idea of bidding had not been thought of until yesterday morning, and after sending the bid in Mr. Smith and J. M. Ceballos, the agent in this city of the Compania Trasatlantica, went to Washington. At the offices of these two gentlemen there was a profound ignorance of the whereabouts or the business of Messrs. Smith and Ceballos.

DETAILS OF THE SPANISH BID.

Transportation of the Prisoners Must Begin in Nine Days.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The details of the award to J. M. Ceballos & Co. of the Compania Trasatlantica provide that, in addition to the price of $60 per officer and $30 per man, the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from to-morrow, two in seventeen days from to-morrow, and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in twenty-one days from to-morrow.

Col. Hecker returned to Washington this evening. To-night he had a conference at the War Department with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster Ludington, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Trasatlantica Company finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made.

On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers, it will cost the Government $780,000 to transport the prisoners.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain, and will be manned, probably, entirely by Spanish crews. It was remarked to-night as one of the curious developments of the war that the United States Government should enter a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries in the Spanish Navy, and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

SPANIARDS MAY BE DETAINED.

Sickness Reported Among the Garrison at Guantanamo.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The situation among the Spanish troops at Guantanamo is calculated in some measure to disturb the War Department's plans for the shipment of these soldiers back to Spain. The department is under obligations not to place aboard the steamships that are to be used for the conveyance of the troops any soldiers having yellow fever, so it probably will be necessary to place the camp under very rigid sanitary rules and to sift out carefully all persons showing the faintest symptoms of disease.

When the others have been isolated for a sufficient period of time to make sure that they have not contracted the fever they will be ready to go aboard ship, but it can be readily seen that the adoption of these precautions involves a considerable delay in the return of the Spanish troops to Spain.

SIX SPANISH PRISONERS DIE.

Two Hundred and Sixty of Them Sick at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 20.—The largest number reported sick among the Spanish prisoners since their arrival at Seavey's Island was reached to-night when the officials announced that there are 260 in the stockade, besides those who have been confined in the hospital. All of those reported sick in the stockade arrived here on the Harvard. There have been six deaths in the hospital to-day.

The navy yard officials received a telegram from Admiral Cervera to-day in regard to the parole of the Spanish officers. The Admiral requests them to accept the parole for two weeks.

Two hundred Red Cross ribbons were sent to Camp Long to-day by the wives and families of the navy officers. They are to be worn by the sick.

The Portsmouth correspondent of The Associated Press received a letter from Admiral Cervera to-day. It was written in Spanish, and closed by saying that he has been treated well by the whole American people, and is pleased with the respect shown him.

TILLINGHAST VISITS FORTS.

The Adjutant General Says the Volunteers Are in the Best of Condition—Artillery Recruits.

Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast arrived here yesterday from Albany, and after a short stay proceeded to Forts Schuyler and Slocum and to Willets Point to look into the condition of the volunteer troops stationed at those points. When seen last night at the Waldorf-Astoria he said he had found the men in the best possible condition physically.

Gen. Tillinghast was emphatic in his statement that the treatment accorded the volunteer troops in the various forts he had visited was the very best possible, and he declared that any reports to the contrary were absolutely without foundation. With him on the tour of inspection were Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. Doyle of the Governor's staff, and a number of women, all of whom corroborated the statement of the General relative to the treatment the soldiers at the forts were receiving.

Examinations for both the Fourth and Fifth Batteries, New York Volunteer Artillery, were begun yesterday morning at the armory of the Second Battery, National Guard, Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue. Dr. I. K. Graves, the Assistant Surgeon of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, was assigned single-handed to conduct the examinations for the day, and many of the men had, therefore, to wait a long time. About eighty were examined in all and all but ten of them were accepted. The men who passed were assigned to the Fourth and Fifth Batteries in about equal numbers.

Company B, Two Hundred and Third Regiment, left the Twenty-second Regiment Armory yesterday for Camp Black in charge of Capt. Pruyn. The men, like the other companies that have already gone, had no uniforms or equipments.

Col. H. W. Sackett, of Gov. Black's staff, who was commissioned by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to investigate the reports that the three hundred recruits of the Seventy-first Regiment now at Camp Black were being improperly cared for, visited Camp Black yesterday and when seen upon his return at the Waldorf-Astoria, made the following statement:

"I found the condition of the Seventy-first Regiment recruits to be of the best. I learned that on Sunday last, when the Seventy-first camp was being moved, that some of the men did not get their rations as regularly as they might; but this was only a temporary inconvenience, however. I did not hear of any of the men fainting when on duty, as was alleged in the reports. I talked with Capt. Stoddard, and he ascribes the real cause of the dissatisfaction manifested by some of the men to his subordinate officer, Lieut. Kopper, who, Capt. Stoddard says, was constantly fomenting trouble and urging the men on to rebellion by telling them they were not being properly cared for."

The personal differences between the two men are of long standing, and as they were the only two officers in charge of 300 men the clash was expected. Since Lieut. Kopper's transfer to Tampa there has been harmony in the camp. Two officers of the Two Hundred and First Regiment have been temporarily transferred to the Seventy-first.

CAMP AT MIAMI, FLA., HEALTHFUL.

Division Officers All Agree the Sanitary Conditions Are Excellent.

MIAMI, Fla., July 20.—To put at rest all apprehension as to the healthfulness and sanitary conditions of the military camp here, several officers of the division upon whose shoulders the care of the health of the men rests have been interviewed. Major Gen. Keifer, commander of the division, when asked his opinion as to the sanitary condition of the camp, said:

"I consider the sanitary condition of the camp as excellent. Of course, you understand that certain work had to be done, but it has been accomplished thoroughly, and the camp and surroundings here I consider are as good and as complete as any camp in the United States. The use of water from driven wells has been discontinued. The city supply has been substituted, and we have good water now. Large tanks have been placed in the camp of each regiment, and the water runs through pipes in the tanks surrounded by ice."

The reports of the regimental surgeons pass through the hands of Major George S. Hobart, Adjutant of the division, every day. When questioned about these, Major Hobart said from the last reports from the surgeons he could say that the sanitary condition of the camp was excellent. Major Appel, Chief Surgeon of the division, said that the sanitary condition of the camp was now very good.

WRONGED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

Statement that Massachusetts Did Not Furnish Its Quota Denied.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Washington dispatch sent out by the War Department giving a list of States that have not filled their quota of men under the President's call for volunteers which stated that Massachusetts had only furnished 541 under the President's second call, has caused considerable indignation among the militia of the State. It is pronounced erroneous by all of them, Adjt. Gen. Dalton saying in so many words: "The statement is absolutely incorrect. As a matter of fact, Massachusetts has placed in the field 1,200 more than the amount asked for in the two calls."

Arrivals at Camp Black.

Eight hundred and eighty-four more men arrived in Camp Black yesterday for the three new regiments. Four companies came from Buffalo for the Two Hundred and Second, and there were three companies for the Two Hundred and First. The three companies for the Two Hundred and First are the former One Hundred and Forty-sixth Separate from Syracuse and the Twenty-eighth Separate from Utica.

MONEY FOR THE GOULDS.

Cornelius K. Bailey's Estate Will Give Them Each the Sum of $154.76—The Other Heirs.

George J. Gould, his brothers, Edwin and Howard, and his sister, Miss Helen Gould, are more or less interested in a document just brought to light, which bestows upon each of them the sum of $154.76, over and above their present respective fortunes. The testator is Cornelius K. Bailey of Jamaica, their grand uncle.

Mr. Bailey pursued the time-honored vocation of farming, and for years had made his home at Jamaica. He died June 25, 1898, worth $12,000. His will was filed for probate with the Surrogate of Queens County. He leaves his estate to his brothers, James K. and William L. Bailey, to go on their death to his sisters, Anna K. Miller (who married Jay Gould) and Emma L. Smith, "share and share alike."

Daniel S. Miller and William D. Harris were named as executors. Mr. Miller has filed a statement of the heirs at law, in which for some reason the Countess of Castellane is omitted, and their portions. Here it is:

Daniel S. Miller, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, nephew	$928.57
John B. Miller, Hohokus, N. J., nephew	928.57
Emily M. Noyes, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, niece	928.57
Harriet M. Dickinson, Brattleborough, Vt., niece	928.57
Caroline Miller, White Plains, N. Y., niece	928.57
Dwight M. Harris, Lakewood, N. J., grandnephew	928.57
George J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J., grandnephew	154.76
Edwin Gould, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., grandnephew	154.76
Helen Gould, Irvington, N. Y., grandniece	154.76
Howard Gould, Borough Manhattan, grandnephew	154.76
Frank Gould, Irvington, N. Y., grandnephew	154.76
Emma L. Smith, 70 Sycamore Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, sister	2,500.00

The will is a curiously worded document as a whole, but its provisions are plain.

THE ANGLO-SAXON UNION

Earl of Rosebery Eloquently Objects to the Phrase, but Strenuously Supports the Idea.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ADDRESS

The U. S. Declaration of Independence Was a Good Thing for England—It Stimulated Her Growth in Other Directions, and Now Promotes Combination of Strengths for Common Interests.

From The London Standard.

The Earl of Rosebery presided yesterday at the Imperial Institute, on the occasion of a lecture delivered by Dr. Charles Waldstein, Slade Professor of Fine Art, and late Director of the American Archaeological School, Athens, on the subject of "The English-speaking Brotherhood." There was a large attendance, the Duke of Abercorn and Lord James of Hereford being among the company.

The Chairman said: "Our object on this occasion is to get as soon as possible to the lecture, and, therefore, I will not detain you a single moment in introducing the lecturer—though that seems to be scarcely necessary. I am occupying this chair, I admit, in a most lonely position, [Laughter;] but I am in the same attitude to the lecturer as you are. I have come to listen on a subject so interesting and so vital to us all, without knowing the line Prof. Waldstein is going to take. But I will mention one circumstance which seems to me to give him—apart from his acknowledged ability and experience—a special claim to our attention on this subject. He is an English professor, born in America, of German parents, and I think, therefore, that he may regard this question from a broader point of view than any of us who have perhaps a somewhat limited training."

Prof. Waldstein, in the course of a long address, chiefly of an ethnological character, said that the idea of a close amity, if not a federation, between Great Britain and the United States had been the dream of his life, and he believed that, whatever might happen in the interval, the dream would ultimately be realized. After stating his objections to the word Anglo-Saxon, he said that Great Britain and the States were the freest countries in the world, and they might hope that the struggle in which the States were now engaged would not end without having taught them the solution of the problem, the most difficult that history presented, how to create a National army which should be the servant and not the ruler of the people. [Hear!] He further expressed himself in terms of gratification respecting the evidently growing good feeling between the two nations. [Applause.]

Earl of Rosebery's Remarks.

The Earl of Rosebery, who was received with cheers, said: I am sure I am only expressing your views when I tender, on your behalf, our thanks to Prof. Waldstein for the extremely interesting address he has delivered to us this afternoon. [Hear! hear!] He has set forth with a fullness and eloquence, and a learning which leaves nothing to be desired, his views on a question which is perhaps of the most vital interest to the English-speaking brotherhood—to use his own expression—of any that can lie before them. And, although I may not agree in detail with all his views and with all that he has laid down—and it perhaps would be impossible for any two human beings to agree to so many propositions as he has laid down in the course of his speech—I think we may come to the general conclusion with him that, under whatever name we may choose to call it, or whatever form it may assume, the good understanding, the more cordial the better, between the—I hardly know what to call it, for I may not use the word Anglo-Saxon [laughter]—British and American races is one fraught with benefit to the best destinies of mankind. [Cheers.] But I must warn you against a pitfall that lurks in that expression. It is this—that putting the conscientious Russian, whom the professor summoned to give testimony, aside, I am afraid all the other great nations of the world are under the same impression as ourselves as to the spread of their power and their empire. I doubt if the Germans or the French, for example, and I make bold to say even the Russians, though they have been quoted against the argument by the lecturer, would not be disposed to say that the extension of their several empires would be in the best interests of the human race. That is a feeling common to all nationalities, and we can only hope that we indulge in it with more reason and on a broader basis than do the others I have mentioned.

Our lecturer took exception to the term Anglo-Saxon, and he took exception very justly to that term as not being truly a scientific description of our race. But I think he would agree with me in saying that the same objections would lie against a generic description of almost any other race in the world; that there is hardly a race in the world inhabiting its own territory—I cannot recall one at this moment—which can be strictly called a race if all the objections which lie against the term Anglo-Saxon lie against the adjective which may be applied to that race. I do not plead for the word Anglo-Saxon. I welcome any other term than Anglo-Saxon which, in a more conciliatory, a more scientific, and more adequate manner describes the thing I want to describe. But whether you call it British or Anglo-Saxon, or whatever you call it, the fact is that the race is there, and the sympathy of the race is there. How you arrive at that sympathy, whether it be purely by language, or, as perhaps I think more truly, by the moral, intellectual, and political influences under which a nationality has grown up, is foreign to my purpose to discuss to-day. But this at least we may say, that when a nation has inhabited certain boundaries without disturbance for a considerable number of centuries, even though it has received accessions from foreign nations, and when it has fused those accessions from foreign nations into its own nationality and made them accept the name and language and laws, and the facts of that nationality, it seems to me for all practical purposes you have a nation and a race. [Hear! hear!] Is not that the case with ourselves and the United States? [Hear! hear!] Up to the 4th of July, 1776, we lived under the same Constitution, with the little divergencies which Great Britain permits to her external dependencies all over the world. Then came the great crash of the 4th of July, and the treaty of 1783. I suspect that to those who lived in those days it appeared that the sun of England had set. It was so expressed by her greatest statesman. It was felt to be a blow from which she could never recover. George III., though we may not agree with him in many things, felt that from the bottom of his soul, and he would not sign any acknowledgment of American independence until it was wrung from him by the sternest necessities. But history moves on.

England's Prosperity After 1776.

Do we not now recognize that that Declaration of Independence and acknowledgment of independence was not merely a good thing for the development of the United States, but also a good thing for the development of Great Britain? [Hear, hear.] If those nations were ever to become close friends, as there seems some prospect of their becoming now, [hear, hear,] it was an almost indispensable precedent in the conditions at which they had arrived, that the United States should become an independent body of States; and we, on the other hand, can feel this, that if we had remained connected with the United States, as we were before, we should probably have been satisfied and engrossed with the management of that great empire, and should not have sought the infinite accretions which have come to our empire since that date, and rendered it world-wide, even without the United States. Therefore, on both sides we have profited. If there is to be a common bond, the United States comes into it infinitely greater and stronger than it would have been if it had lived under our dominion, and we, on our side, bring to the common stock a far greater and wider empire than would have been the case if we had remained united. [Hear, hear.] This is a very practical question. It is not merely a question for theorists, but it is a question of the most vital and practical politics. We see the Old World, the old continental world, gradually molding itself into an attitude of not unmixed friendliness to the race which I must not name. [Laughter.] After all, that was to be expected. So long as we were left free to develop our colonial ambition there was no conflict of interest which would lead us into any violent antagonism to the older empires of the earth. But now almost all these empires have developed a colonial policy of their own, and therefore it was hardly possible under these conditions that a position of extreme friendliness should continue to exist between those who were seeking colonial empires and that which already possessed one. You must not, perhaps, blame the European States for their attitude toward us. It is much wiser to explain it by natural reasons. But whether it be a wise attitude toward us or not, we have all to recognize, to whatever party in the State we may belong, that it is an attitude which has to be reckoned with, and that in future we must not rely too much on the extreme and altruistic friendship of some European States on which we had reckoned, and must be prepared to hold our own—I do not mean necessarily by warfare—but to hold our own in the great struggle of the division of the world, which seems to be immediately impending over us. [Hear, hear.] How very little of the world in a very short time there will remain to divide. Has anybody taken that seriously to heart? Africa is portiond out into spheres of influence of more or less value. Asia is being portioned out with a rapidity to which all previous partitions must yield the palm. There is practically nothing else left in the world to divide, and you will presently arrive at this—the world mapped out into several great portions, several great predominating influences, not necessarily actually hostile to each other, but commercially not likely to be very friendly.

World's Next War for Trade.

That points, I think, to the fact that the next war, the next great war, if it ever takes place, will be a war for trade, and not for territory. Therefore, in looking round for the interest which most coincides with us, even putting apart the question of nationality, we look naturally to the United States, which, though it has a protective tariff, is internally a great free-trade continent, and which certainly has no wish to see the external ports of the world closed to her commerce. The United States claims, and not without justice, that, though she has a tariff which shuts out many European importations, yet so vast is the continent within her tariff, so great is the number of the population of her States over which she presides, and among which there is free trade, that she is practically a free-trade collection of States in the best meaning of the word. If that is so, if race and commerce, if the sympathies that arise from common nationality, the influence of centuries, the influence of intellectual training and political tradition, are all ranged on one side in our connection with the United States, it is not necessary as it seems to me, and still less would it be expedient, to draw any formal bond which should define these relations and these sympathies. [Cheers.] But this, I think, at least we may say, that, whatever the foundation may be, whether it be one of race or religion or language or interest, the moment is coming when, to use the sublime words of Canning, we may once more "call the New World into existence, in order to redress the balance of the old." [Loud cheers.]

On the motion of the Duke of Abercorn, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Lord Rosebery, and with his Lordship's acknowledgment the proceedings ended.

SUIT OVER A BIG GOLD MINE.

Boston and Montana Company Replies to the Application for a Receiver.

BUTTE, Mont., July 20.—The sensational suit wherein a Receiver was asked for the Boston and Montana Gold Mining Company, whose stock is quoted at more than $210 a share, was answered to-day by a document filed in the United States Court by the Boston and Montana Company. The case is entitled the Boston and Montana Company against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The proceeding of John MacGuinniss and others against the Boston and Montana Company by which an injunction was secured in [illegible] Boston and [illegible] ferring [illegible] tion, was [illegible] document [illegible] was a [illegible] alleged [illegible] fendant [illegible] lines. [illegible] is made [illegible] the answer [illegible] company [illegible] question [illegible] defendant [illegible] nied.

Particular denial is made to the allegation that for [illegible] poration [illegible] ground [illegible] nite know[illegible] in the [illegible] tion con[illegible] plaintiff [illegible] the ground [illegible] tion, and [illegible] property [illegible] fied by a [illegible] by the [illegible] meeting [illegible] pany wa[illegible] to the [illegible] complete, [illegible] defendant [illegible] Company [illegible] 150,000 of [illegible] had been [illegible] ulently [illegible] ratification [illegible] stockhold[illegible] ing the [illegible] It is further [illegible] meeting [illegible] of ratify[illegible] shares fr[illegible] made to [illegible]

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:40 A. M.—129 West Sixty-seventh Street; W. C. Stone; damage trifling.

11:25 A. M.—Steamship Copac; in North River at Twenty-eighth Street; no damage.

12:05 P. M.—352 Broome Street; I. Abrams; damage, $3,000.

2:00 P. M.—24 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mary McConnell; damage, $5.

2:40 P. M.—239 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; Louis Dorrmann; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—21 Columbus Avenue; Dr. Gresten; damage, $25.

6:20 P. M.—518 West Forty-fifth Street; James Ford; damage slight.

The Spanish Situation.

"I think the people should know the worst," [illegible]

"That [illegible]" answered [illegible]

There [illegible] men, with nations, as with [illegible] worst of it.—Chicago Post.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Misses'
Suits and Skirts.

Misses' Eton Suits, waists silk lined and neatly trimmed with fancy braid; regular price, $19 and $22, now $10.00

Misses' Blouse Suits, regular price $12.00, now $6.98

Misses' Crash Skirts, prettily trimmed, now . . $1.25

Misses' Crash and Duck Skirts now . . . 98c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION

Ten Thousand Southern Veterans in Attendance Upon Their Annual Convention at Atlanta.

GENERAL GORDON SPEAKS

Refers to the Achievements of Southerners Now in the Cuban Campaign—Gen. Hooker Orator of the Day.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—Ten thousand veterans and their friends filled to overflowing the big auditorium at Piedmont Park this morning, and cheered the living heroes of the Confederacy and the names of the dead. Glowing tributes were showered on the records and achievements of the sons of the South in the war with Spain. A beaming July sun sent its hottest rays through the windows of the amphitheatre, but the heat did not diminish the enthusiasm of the assembled thousands. When Gen. John B. Gordon entered the hall the applause and cheering were deafening. The General, when he reached the platform, walked from one side to the other, bowing his acknowledgments again and again. There was no doubt of his place in the hearts of the veterans.

It was one hour and a half after the time set for opening the convention when Gen. Evans, the commander of the Georgia delegation, called the assemblage to order. On the stage grouped about Gen. Gordon were Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Gen. Cabell of Texas, Gen. "Tige" Anderson, Gen. C. E. Hooker, the orator of the day; Gen. J. I. Anderson, and Gen. Wilson of Florida, and Adjt. Gen. Moorman of New Orleans. In the first row on the stage were Gov. Atkinson and ex-Govs. Bullock and McDaniel, Mayor Collier, Col. William A. Hemphill, and Gen. Asbury Coward.

The Rev. Dr. William Jones, the Chaplain General of the ex-Confederates, invoked divine blessing upon the assemblage, and welcoming addresses were then delivered by Mayor Collier, Representative Thomas B. Felder, Col. W. A. Hemphill, and Gov. Atkinson.

The Governor's welcome was heartily received. In extending the freedom of the State, city, and the Executive Mansion, the Governor said:

"A great many people have misconceived our relations to the National Government. When we surrendered to the opposing forces we granted two things—the negro as a free man and the adjustment of the doctrine of secession. But the State never did surrender the strict construction of the Constitution of the United States. Whenever this great question which divides Northern and Southern statesmen is submitted to the Supreme Court it has always been decided in favor of the Southern position."

Gen. Gordon Speaks.

Gen. Gordon was next on the list of speakers. As soon as the Governor had concluded the impatient veterans, unable longer to restrain themselves, began to shout, "Gordon! Gordon!" From all parts of the building the name was taken up, and the greeting was assuming vociferous proportions when the General rose and uplifted his hand. The audience was stilled instantly. Gen. Evans then introduced Gen. Gordon. The General, notwithstanding his recent illness, the effects of which were plainly visible, was surprisingly strong in voice, and his remarks were heard in every part of the auditorium. Among other things Gen. Gordon said:

"Again, and finally, I press the question, What is the inmost meaning of these Confederate pageants? Are they due to any covert or sinister aims, or in the remotest degree to self-seeking? Their open sessions and published proceedings, which all the world is challenged to inspect, furnish the answer. Do these reunions and popular demonstrations which attend them draw their inspiration from any suggestion of disloyalty to either of the tremendous results of the war—the freedom of the slave and the eternal unity of the Republic? The protection of the negro by Southern courts, his reliance for security upon Southern sentiment, and his education through white taxation in Southern schools furnish the South's answer as to the first. To the second—loyalty to a perpetual union of the States and to the honor and glory of the Republic—the South has been continually answering since the close of our civil war; and she is answering to-day by the presence and prowess of her heroic sons at the front in the war with Spain. Her Lee, her Wheeler, her Bagley, her Blue, her Hobson, and her thousands of volunteers who sprang to arms at their country's call are answering from their camps from the Philippines and from the jungles of Cuba. You, my Confederate comrades, would be there if the country needed you. Many of you assembled here would have been there but for impaired health and failing strength. But our sons and grandsons are there. With our prayers and blessings they are enlisted in this war for high and holy purposes. Among the great ends to be attained in this conflict with Spain—the freedom of oppressed islands in both oceans, the wider influence of America in the councils of the nations, the increased respect for her power on land and sea—there is still another achievement to be attained, no less glorious and far-reaching, namely, the obliteration of all traces of distrust among ourselves and the complete and too long delayed unification of the American people, which shall be called in question no more forever."

Gen. Hooker's Oration.

The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi. Gen. Hooker was introduced by Gen. Gordon. He said that when the surrender was made, the Confederate soldiers separated with arms in their hands. He said it was a capitulation, the Confederates being allowed to depart in peace, unmolested so long as they observed their parole.

"There is not one Confederate but has kept the terms of his capitulation," said the speaker.

Referring to the surrender at Appomattox, Gen. Hooker stated that some of the Federal officers desired to fire a salute in honor of the victory. Everything was in readiness for the salute, when Gen. Grant, learning of it, said:

"Stop that firing! We have no victory to be proud of, for we have been four years capturing these 8,000 men who have laid down their arms."

Gen. Hooker was one of the counsel appointed by the State of Mississippi to defend Jefferson Davis when he was charged with treason. He spoke feelingly of the way in which the President of the Confederacy, with supreme abnegation, took upon himself the sins of all his people. Only one reason, said the General, could be assigned for the failure to try President Davis. His prosecutors knew he was not guilty. They knew his allegiance was first due to his State, and as a loyal citizen of Mississippi when she seceded, it was his duty to espouse her cause.

In commenting on the fact that the South's representatives were taking a prominent part in the war with Spain, he took occasion to attest the bravery and gallantry of Gen. Wheeler.

"They may beat him for Congress in Alabama—" said the speaker.

"They'll never do it," shouted a score of voices from the audience.

"They may beat him for Congress in Alabama," continued the speaker, "but we will erect a magnificent monument to him."

Gen. Hooker referred in the course of his remarks to the fact that at the graves of the Confederates in the National Cemetery at Arlington were headstones bearing the inscription, "Rebel." He told of a visit to the cemetery with some ladies, who said that it was an outrage that such a thing should be.

"It is eminently proper," said the General to them, "that these poor boys who wore the ragged Confederate coat of gray should be buried here on the ground which belonged to the second greatest rebel this country has ever produced, Robert E. Lee, George Washington being the first. Yes, they were rebels—rebelled against what they believed was wrong and asserted what they thought was right."

The Chairman announced that a Committee on Resolutions would be published to-morrow, and each State was required to send in a name.

Information About Elm-Leaf Beetles.

The University of the State of New York has just issued as Museum Bulletin No. 20 an interesting and practical monograph on the elm-leaf beetle by E. P. Felt, acting State Entomologist. The bulletin treats of the ravages, life history, and enemies of this destructive beetle, and gives the best methods of protecting the trees. The bulletin will be sent postpaid to any address by the University of the State of New York, Albany, on receipt of 5 cents.

"CRUCIFY A CONTRACTOR."

R. B. Roosevelt Says Commissary Department Is the Greatest Evil from Which Our Army Now Suffers.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has written the following letter to William V. Kenley, Secretary of the same order:

"We have been considering what our patriotic societies could do to assist the Nation in the present war, and our society has presented flags and assisted in arousing patriotism, but could we not do more effective work? The present greatest evil from which our army suffers is the shameful incapacity or infamous dishonesty in the Commissary Department. Can we not help to expose this and give shape and direction to the burning indignation of the people at the way in which our soldiers have been neglected and ill-fed? Does not the heart of every loyal American burn with rage when he thinks how the contractors, or some one, is fattening upon their miseries, living like ghouls upon their dead bodies, for many a brave fellow has been sent to his grave by the loss of proper nourishment? Was it not Napoleon who proposed to hang a contractor 'pour encourager les autres?' If we cannot hang them, let us expose them to public execration, and send their names down through all time as the synonyms of infamy. A contractor may have no heart, but he has fear, and there is yet to be such an uprising of enraged public opinion as will sweep more than one of them into State's prison. They may hug to themselves the hope that as the same things were done during our civil war, and the contractors got off with their ill-gotten gains, they can do so now, but we can help to make that a mistake, and give a new significance to Bryan's metaphor—'let us crucify a contractor on his cross of gold.'

"We all personally know of cases of the grossest neglect. I can quote several among my own friends or family. I do not give names because the boys are willing to endure anything for their country, and the wretched harpies rely on this fact for their protection, but almost every family in the land is at this moment busy sending boxes of eatables to a half-starved son or brother at the front. The boys do not want to grumble or complain, but it is monstrous that we who stay at home do not protect them from at least unnecessary suffering and death. In one case a Lieutenant Colonel writes to me that he has had nothing but hard tack and bacon since he has been before Santiago. Finally he walked ten miles to get a package of rice and beans, but did not eat a grain of either. When he returned and saw how much more his men needed it than he did he divided it up among them.

"A private in the same regiment writes that he has had nothing but hard tack, coffee, and bacon which, he adds, would be all well enough if they only had half enough of that. On ship board, too, the beans were used by the men as counters in playing cards, but they were compelled to return them, and they were counted, so few of them were to be had. In one case where the messes were allowed to buy certain things, and they asked for a discount for cash they were plainly told that that was to go to the official in charge. A half dozen such cases are within my own knowledge, but I hear casually of many more. Let us gather these together and make them public, and arouse such a storm as will prevent similar acts in the future. Do not let us wait till the war is over. Patriotism consists in acting now, when our action will save our sons and brothers at the front. Remember that every item filched from the soldiers' or sailors' ration sticks to some dishonest and itching and utterly unpatriotic hand. I know, for I was connected with the Commissary Department in our civil war, that the rations are abundantly, lavishly sufficient, and have all reasonable variety for health and comfort, and there is no insuperable difficulty in sending them to Santiago or anywhere else.

"My suggestion would be this: Let us appoint a committee to work with all other patriotic societies to gather information to publish facts and to ascertain as far as we can who are the guilty parties, whether the contractor is altogether to blame or whether the public official is as bad. Let us if necessary call the attention of the criminal officers of the Government, let us make it our business as it seems to be no one else's to put a stop to infamy which is a disgrace to our Nation."

OPPOSE "IMPERIAL POLICY."

Vermont Democrats in State Convention Denounce Republican Annexation Proclivities.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 20.—The Democratic State Convention was held here today and the following ticket was nominated: Governor—Thomas W. Maloney of Rutland; Lieutenant Governor—A. A. Olmstead of Newbury; Treasurer—L. W. Clough of Bethel; Secretary of State—George B. Davis of Danville; Auditor—Richard D. Preble of Shoreham.

A large number of delegates were present and the convention was characterized by the greatest harmony. The resolutions adopted indorsed the platform of the Chicago National Convention of 1896 and a tariff for revenue only. Opposition to the "proposed imperial policy of the Republican Party" was expressed, the admission of the Hawaiian Islands to Statehood condemned, and an "undiminished admiration of and confidence in William J. Bryan" was expressed. The war question was set before the convention as follows:

The Republican Administration in its declaration of war solemnly declared to the world that the purpose of this country in entering upon the war with Spain was solely one of humanity, and in its declaration expressly disavowed any intentions of setting up or asserting the sovereignty of the United States in any conquered territory. We accept that declaration as made in good faith, and binding upon the Administration and the country, and we believe that the present war should be vigorously prosecuted and promptly ended. We oppose the proposed imperialistic policy of the Republican Party in the annexation or colonization of any territory won from Spain by our arms. The policy of protection of necessity leads the Republican Party to this course, because unless our markets are extended in this manner their protective principle will be annihilated. Such policy involves the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, depriving us of the advantages we have enjoyed from our isolated situation; expose us to the danger of quarrel with the European nations, and liable to force us into the entangling alliances which Washington charged us to avoid, and it is a departure from the faith of the fathers and from the principles upon which the Government was founded; it assumes powers never conferred by the Constitution, and imposes responsibilities for which our system of government is unfitted, and invites the disasters which have overtaken all republics heretofore existing.

We believe that the annexation of Hawaii was an unwise departure from our traditional policy, and in view of the territory's remoteness and the undesirableness of its population, we oppose the admission of these islands to Statehood.

Warriors and Their Desks.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

A notable proof that this is emphatically an "age of business" is the fact that it is difficult to segregate the portraits of distinguished dealers in pork and famous slaughter-house millionaires from famous generals and distinguished admirals. During the past few months the picture papers have abounded in portraits of warriors per mare per terram. Whether the warriors be fighters by land or by sea, they are all pictured the same way. Thus we have seen Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Admiral Cervera, Capt. Gen. Blanco, Gen. Linares, Gen. Toral, Admiral Camara, and a host of lesser celebrities, and every man of them is seated at a desk, with letter files, pen-racks, inkstands, paper-weights, elastic rubber bands, tape, sealingwax, waste-basket, and, in the case of the American officers, the cuspidor. The day of the heroic portrait of the General mounted on a caracoling charger sniffing the battle from afar while his master waves his sword—the kindred portrait of the great Admiral lashed in the rigging—all these pictures seem to have passed away. This would seem to be the age of the roll-top desk.

Easy to Brag in Spain.

From The Rochester Union.

Harold Frederic, in his cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in commenting on the situation at Madrid and the prospect of peace, says: "I am told there is not a General on the active army list who is not openly and ostentatiously hostile to all talk of peace." It is a pity some of these Generals were not with Gen. Toral at Santiago. At the last session of the Commissioners, when the articles of capitulation were signed, Gen. Toral said: "Every one of my Generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single Colonel left, and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted sixty-seven ships off this port." It is easy for the military leaders in Spain to indulge in grandiloquent talk and pronunciamentos, but facing our troops in the field is another matter. Gen. Weyler, it is safe to say, is very glad that Gen. Blanco succeeded him in Cuba.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR CHINA.

Many Perplexing Issues Concerning Ports and Their Ownership Arise—The Rioting Growing Serious.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20.—Dark reports came from all over China. Everywhere the Chinese are becoming excited over the demands for ports and concessions. Central China particularly is restless, as evidenced by the serious rioting at Ning Po. Two rebellions have broken out in Kwangsi, one in Wachan, and another in Lau Chow. The Governor of Kwangsi has sent soldiers to the rebellious districts. Troubles are heard of in Manchuria. Some think that the authorities are doing all they can to drive the people into rebellion, or, as some say, into the hands of Russia.

Private letters speak in strong language about the doings of the Tsi Li Ti, a powerful sect. These people are gathering in bands and defying the petty local authorities. They are strongly anti-foreign.

Reports are circulated that China intends opening the Islands of Chanhai Yuan, near Canton, as a treaty port to prevent Germany or any other power from getting it. The island in question is better known as St. John's. It is situated to the southwest of Maco, between that colony and the new French possession of Kwang Chau.

As indemnity for the Chashi riot, Japan claims from China the right to establish separate battlements at Yuchow, Santu, and Foo Choo, and demands also 105,000 taels.

Chin Bok Kwa, a rebel chief of Formosa, was enticed by Japan to surrender under a false sense of security, and then barbarously executed.

When the Empress left Yokohama, July 7, Prince Cyril Vladimir of Russia was expected to arrive on the Russian warship Russia, from Vladivostok. He will proceed without delay to Tao, to be received in audience by the Emperor.

Official information has been received by the Japanese Government from the Korean Government to the effect that Musanpho and Song Jin Phoo, in Korea, will soon be opened as treaty ports. The Japanese Government will dispatch a Commissioner to investigate matters in connection with opening the ports. One of the native Chinese papers says Germany, being dissatisfied with Kiao Chau as a naval station, and fearing that it will be injured by the proximity of the English and Russian possessions at Wei Hai Wei, Port Arthur, and Ta Lien Wan, has entered into an agreement with Italy. It is proposed that Italy should take over a strip of territory 100 miles in length along the coast of Kiao Chau Bay from Germany. The proposal having been communicated to the Tsung Li Yamen, that body has appointed a Commissioner to proceed to Shan Tung and there determine what the boundaries shall be between the German and Italian possessions.

Rumor has it that the Russian Minister to China has demanded from the Chinese Government the privilege of passing through Chili and Kwansi Provinces, and he is said to have proposed to lend troops to China in order to prevent British aggression. In Shanghai it is reported that Russia also intends to demand the lease of Kin Chow, in Liao Tung.

A Pekin telegram says England has objected to the borrowing of funds from Russia and France for the construction of a railway between Pekin and Hankow.

Two important features of the treaty just concluded between Japan and Siam are the retention by Japan in Siam of a consular jurisdiction, and the adoption of a stipulation for deciding by the arbitration of a third party questions arising out of the interpretation of the provisions of the treaty or any violation of the treaty. The last-named feature constitutes Japan's first acceptance of the principles of arbitration in connection with any treaty.

Mr. Otan, President of the Yokohama Tea Dealers' Association, has expressed a strong objection to the imposition of the tea tariff in the United States, and is fomenting an agitation to induce the United States Government to impose a similar duty upon coffee.

QUIETING CHINESE RIOTERS.

Imperial Troops Disperse Them and Recapture Cities.

LONDON, July 21.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says the rebellion in the province of Kwang-Si is being rapidly suppressed. The Imperial troops are dispersing the rebels and recapturing the cities they had seized.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "A slight Chinese outbreak occurred this morning in the American settlements. The police charged the mob and arrested five leaders.

"It is reported that an arrangement has been made with regard to the Ning-Po Josshouse. The French agree to abandon their scheme for carrying a road through it in exchange for an extension of the French concessions."

HAITI AND FRANCE DISCORDANT.

Friction Over the Expulsion of a French Subject May Arise.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 20.—It is rumored here that some friction is likely to arise between France and the Haitian Republic. In spite of the remonstrances and urgent demands of the French Minister, the Haitian Government still refuses to abrogate a recent decree for expulsion issued against Mme. Hermance, a French subject, who was expelled as a person dangerous to public security, shortly after her notorious collision in the cathedral with Mme. Simon Sam, the wife of the President.

The Government is much irritated by certain articles damaging to Haiti that have recently appeared in the Matin, the Libre Parole, the Autorite, and other Parisian journals.

At the dinner given by the President at the palace to-day to members of the Diplomatic Corps, the only foreign representative absent was the French Minister. The relations between the two Governments are evidently much strained.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WAS CURT.

Regent of Lippe-Detmold Complained of a Lack of Honors.

LONDON, July 21.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "A singular story is current to the effect that the officers of the Detmold garrison, in the Principality of Lippe-Detmold, having refused to pay to the members of the family of the Regent of Lippe-Detmold the honors he considered due, the Regent, who had vainly appealed to the General in command, referred the whole matter to Emperor William, who sent him this reply:

"'My General had orders to render to the Regent what belongs to the Regent—nothing more. As for the rest, I object to the tone in which you have allowed yourself to couch your letter.'

"There seems reason to believe that the story has some foundation."

Are Japanese Swords Contraband?

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20.—It is learned here upon the arrival of the Empress of India, that an Englishman at Kobe wanted to pass through the customs for shipment to New York 112 Japanese swords, 71 spears, and 7 suits of armor. The customs authorities held a consultation as to whether the articles were contraband of war, and not being able to satisfactorily decide the question, they wired to the Government in Tokio for instructions. None had been received when the Empress left, and the local paper sarcastically remarks that probably the Japanese Government is perplexed as well as the customs officers.

France and the Dingley Tariff.

PARIS, July 20.—The Minister of Commerce, M. Emile Maruejouls, to-day received large delegations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Syndicate, who presented a report on the necessity of a commercial understanding with the United States Government, under Article 4 of the Dingley bill. M. Maruejouls promised the delegates that he would give the matter his immediate attention.

Distinguished British Admiral Dead.

LONDON, July 20.—Admiral Thomas Leeke Massie, known as the Father of the British Navy, died to-day. He was born in 1802, entered the navy in 1818, and served at Navarino, Beyrout, Sidon, and St. Jean d'Acre, and in China and the Black Sea.

Prince of Wales Recovering.

LONDON, July 20.—A bulletin posted at Marlborough House this morning announced that the Prince of Wales passed a good night and is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

LIGHTNING KILLS SIX MEN

They Had Taken Shelter from the Storm Under a Tree Near Boonton, N. J.

TWO COMPANIONS ESCAPE

The Tree Under Which They Were Was Struck—Four Were Instantly Killed and Two Died Later—All Had Been Fishing.

BOONTON, N. J., July 20.—John Ryaszczynski, James Quick, John Ballentine, John Clifford Todd, John Quick, and Nolan Bott were killed yesterday by a bolt of lightning while seeking shelter from a storm under a tree in the Rockaway Valley.

Ryaszczynski and two others had been out fishing, and had rowed up the Rockaway River as far as Powerville. The storm came up, and they rowed ashore and took refuge under the tree. Ballentine, William Todd, Frank Bott, Nolan Bott, and John Clifford Todd, the latter but eight years old, who had also been fishing, had sought the tree earlier for shelter.

They had not been long under the tree when it was struck by lightning, and all eight were rendered unconscious. William Todd was the first to recover. He made his way to his home, where he told his father what had occurred. Four doctors hurried to the tree and pronounced four of the young men dead. They must have died within a short time after being struck. John Quick was alive and was brought to his home, but died to-day. Nolan Bott had also signs of life in him, but he never recovered. Frank Todd revived and is still alive, although suffering greatly.

The tree under which the men stood was not marked by the bolt, although three of the dead were badly burned.

James Quick was twenty-eight years old. He leaves a widow and two small children. Ballentine was unmarried. John Quick lived with his brothers. Nolan Bott was little more than a boy.

The death of John Ryaszczynski brings to light a strange series of deaths in his family. They began on the 27th of July, four years ago. Then an uncle of the young man killed yesterday died. Three months later an aunt died. Within less than a year the mother of the two who had died and grandmother of the victim of yesterday died. Within two months after the death of the grandmother one of her sons, an uncle to John, died, and a few days later a brother of John's died. Annie, a sister, died six months ago. Four months ago another of his uncles died, and two months ago his own mother died.

There now remains of this family the father and two sons. John was the first to die a violent death, but only his sister lingered in sickness more than a few days. She was ill for many months. The father lives in Hoboken, which was the home of the family, although the boys have been working in Boonton. The father came to Boonton to-day and took charge of his son's remains, which had been brought here this morning.

EASY TO MAKE PEACE.

No Difficulty When Spain Takes the View of This Neutral Editor.

From The London Spectator.

Nor do we believe, as our contemporaries seem to do, that the United States will grant such "easy" terms to Spain as to tempt her to make peace. The American people have taken up this war much more eagerly than the American Government, as is proved by their offer of £120,000,000 in little sums to meet the demand for a loan of £40,000,000, and the American people are not at all kindly disposed to Spaniards. They regard them, on the contrary, as a fierce and cruel people, whose dominion in the New World has been one long series of crimes, who have as republicans set up a series of anarchical States, all hostile to the Anglo-Saxon, and who have proved in Cuba and the Philippines that their ancient methods of violent and corrupt government have been in no way abandoned. They believe that the Spaniards blew up the Maine, a friendly American warship lying in a Spanish harbor, and they consider that the war now being waged is protracted out of sheer spite and vindictiveness, the enemy knowing that at last they must give way. We do not believe that the Americans will give back to Spain one acre of the territories they may acquire in the campaign, and greatly doubt whether they will not ask to be repaid all the expenses of the war. They may not, because they will never get the money, but they certainly will not pay more than the expenses of the war, by repaying or guaranteeing any Cuban or Philippine debt whatever. They refused to do that even in the case of the Confederate debt, though they were eager to reconcile the South, and payment might have helped that process. They may, as we have said, being a rich people, forego the indemnity which it has now become usual to demand after a victory—always excepting an indemnity for the Maine, which Americans will exact if they have to set the world on fire to get it—but if we understand their mood aright, they will give up nothing, pay nothing, and do nothing incompletely.

The notion of their allowing Cuba to be treated as if it were another Crete, and permitting Spain to retain a "small garrison in some one port," or Europe to "guarantee" the terms of the treaty—that is, really impossible financial terms—is simply silly. We suppose the basis of the idea is the repute of President McKinley for kindheartedness, but though that repute is well founded, it must be considered with a rider. President McKinley is one of the most kindly of mankind, much the most merciful living ruler, but if the American people in a Constitutional way directed him to extirpate the people of Spain, he would only order that each Spaniard slain should be consulted as to the mode of death that he preferred. His duty, as he understands it, is to execute the will of the people, the responsibility for that will resting exclusively with them. He hates the very idea of war, but he proposed the war because the people willed it, and he will carry out their will as to terms of peace. If the American people desire that the terms should be hard, they will be hard, and, as we think, they will be too hard to tempt Spaniards to abandon their ideas as to what in the way of resistance is demanded of them by honor. There will be peace, no doubt, in the end. Indeed, when bulldog and bloodhound meet in combat there always is peace, serene peace—for the survivor.

FOLLOWING THE FLAG.

What It Means to the Boys in Blue in Cuba.

Private William H. Morse of Worcester, Mass., writing from in front of Santiago under date of July 7, to a friend at home, said: "The bands are right up on the hills playing in front of the American flags morning and evening. I tell you, Walt, a fellow at home doesn't know the meaning of our flag, but when you see it going up a hill inch by inch, under a heavy fire, I tell you it makes a fellow's heart thrill, even if he is in danger of his life."

Corp. J. Warren Holbrook of the same city wrote: "This morning (July 5) I walked down to the cross roads to see the non-combatants, to the number of several thousand, march out of the city. I never saw such a happy lot of half starved old men, women, and children as there were in that crowd. As they passed by they waved their handkerchiefs and tried in every possible way to show how glad they were to be released from Spanish rule."

In another letter, dated July 7, Corp. Holbrook says: "We have been fortifying ourselves by digging trenches on the top of one of the hills east of Santiago and overlooking the city. Over our intrenchments float three American flags, and three times a day the Twenty-second Infantry Band plays out on a point in plain sight of the city. We are allowed to build fires to cook our meals with, and it really seems as if we were as free to act here in full view of the enemy's city as we should be at home. The band is now playing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and every one is standing with head uncovered, facing the dearest flag in all the world."

The Climate of Cuba.

Because of frequent rains in Cuba malarial fevers are a common ailment there, just as they are in many sections of the United States. Ailments of this kind, no matter in what part of the globe they occur, are quickly cured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial troubles, these Bitters also make pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, and firm, healthy flesh. They have no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE BATTLE

A Massachusetts Private Soldier Who Was Grievously Wounded Tells of His Experiences.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Miss Clara Class, a daughter of Christian Class of Greenfield, has received a letter from her cousin, Private Fred C. Schiller of Company L. It was written at Tampa, July 10. He was wounded in the chest, the bullet going right through his right lung. It went just between his collar bone and upper rib, and went down and out just below his lower rib. He speaks of having had awful pains in his lungs in consequence of the wound, but says that the bullet couldn't kill him. He left Cuba July 5 and reached Tampa late in the evening of the 9th. He expected to stay at Tampa a week or so, and then, after gaining a little strength, to be moved North, where he would get better care. Speaking of the fight, he says: "It was awful. When I get home I will tell you about it." A second letter from Private Schiller, dated July 11, follows:

I feel better to-day and so will write you a letter telling you about the battle of July 1. As we lay about the camp in the afternoon of June 30 the officers' call sounded. At about 5 they came back and said we must get ready to move, and be quick about it. Cook up one day's rations and take two days' with us. A detail was sent to fill all canteens and we ate supper. About 6 we were on the march. Near our camp was a large balloon with two men in it with a large camera, a telegraph and a telephone. They could see the country all around. A rope was tied to them so they could be pulled in. We marched till about 10 P. M., and then word was passed along the line to lie down and go to sleep as we would have to get up early. Everything was said in a whisper and not a loud word was spoken. At 2:30 every man would wake up his neighbor. We ate a few hardtack, drank a little water, and waited for the order to march, but it didn't come till about 5. We could see the town in the valley below us, and in the distance Santiago de Cuba. On the hill above us were a lot of big cannon.

The Battle Begins.

We went down the hill, crossed two small creeks. At 4:45 a cannon shot flew over our heads. Then we knew the battle had begun. We went on the double-quick across the fields, but we had to cut down barbed-wire fences until we got to the town. All at once a volley came over our heads. We all ducked and got up laughing. We cut more barbed-wire fences on our left and climbed the bank, for the road was about six feet below the fields. We were sent out on the skirmish line. The bullets were flying all about us, but the first volley seemed to have taken the fright out of us, for no one held back, but tried to get into the fight first. It wasn't long before a man would fall here, and another there. We didn't stop, we ran like time, then lay down, get the order forward, get up and drop down in the grass again. The bullets would go zip, zip, plunk, zip, zip, plunk. In one of those rushes I was struck. I was on my hands and knees. I fell over and lay there. Then the boys began to shoot. I got up on my knee to shoot, but all I could do was to put in the bullet. I was so weak I fell over. I then called for help.

Ed Cornell and a fellow from another company carried me about 100 yards and laid me down behind a large cactus plant. They tried to tie up the wounds, but the bullets were so thick I told them to lay me flat. About five minutes later they stopped, and they started to put on some bandages, but a volley came, and the boy from Company E was hit in the hip and Ed Cornell was hit in the right shoulder. I told them to crawl away if they could, which they did.

An Hour of Agony.

I then got out two handkerchiefs and held them on the holes for an hour and a half. Every once in a while a piece of the cactus plant would drop down, cut off by bullets. It was awful lying there listening to the cries of the wounded and dying, the singing of the bullets, and the explosion of the shells. Then the firing went to the left, and the boys came back after the wounded and killed. I took off my haversack, took out my comfort bag and my bundle of letters, and then the boys carried me down the road, where I lay another half hour till the doctor came around. He then did up my wounds and I was put in a blanket and six of the boys carried me to the "hospital," or under a tree, where I drank a lot of water and Herry Graves gave me some milk made out of condensed milk and water. It was fine. Then the boys came around to see us. Eight from Company L and one killed. I suppose you know who that was.

The regiment left that night about 6 for Santiago de Cuba, and that was the last I saw of them. That night I lay under a great big mango tree. All I had till Sunday was water, when I had two hardtacks and coffee. I was then put on a stretcher and carried in a wagon four miles. That night I lay in a tent. It was awful, the wounded crying and yelling, and the Spaniards firing down into the hospital. Some of the boys that were on guard shot six of them. Next morning I was carried and put in another team and rode over a rough road eight miles to the seashore. Then I got a good meal from the boys of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fired On by Friends.

July 5 I went on board the Cherokee and went west. Passed Santiago and saw the Spanish fleet all along the shore, burning and full of holes. It was a grand sight. About midnight that night I saw a lot of signal lights about two miles to the left of us from some battleships. Then a searchlight was put on us and a cannon roared. We did not have a light, and were going full speed. Then every one was awake and came up on deck to see what the matter was. Just then another shot came and went over our bow. But we had got our light out. Yet another shot came and struck on our left side, the side where I was sitting. Then some one yelled: "We are lost!" Some men swore. Some prayed. Later a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth shot struck the water in our rear, about 500 yards. Men got life preservers and were running around deck. Then we saw a torpedo boat coming toward us. Another shot struck in our rear, about 25 feet, throwing up the water on deck near where I was sitting. When the boat came near some one called out "What ship is that?" We told him, and he said: "Why don't you put out your light? If you don't have your lights every ship you come to will fire at you." Then she said "Good night" and left at about 2 A. M. We were fired upon by another ship, but the shot went over us. She wanted to know who we were. It was the United States steamship Vixen.

After that nothing happened till we got here. Out of 320 men, 77 were left here at Tampa and the rest, who were stronger, were sent North. We all have nice food, bread, fresh meat, tea, and coffee. The societies sent us yesterday some flowers, and a lot of grapes came from New York. I didn't sleep much till last night. The only trouble is it rains most all the time. I had my wound dressed yesterday, and the doctor said it was a very narrow escape from death, but that I would soon be well.

One-third of a Cent Defeats the Sale.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Monday Judge McNeill decided the very interesting question raised in the J. B. Specker assignment, in which a motion was made to set aside a sale made by Assignee Adam A. Kramer of two pieces of property on Race Street because one of them was reported by him as sold for $1,333.33, or one-third of a cent less than two-thirds of the appraised value. There was a leasehold which he had received the bid of $1,333.33 upon and a narrow strip in fee simple on which he reported a bid of $666.67. Added together they made the full appraisement of $2,000, but separately, as the Court must pass upon and confirm the sale, the first tract was not sold at two-thirds of the appraised value. The statute is arbitrary in requiring that before the Court can confirm such sale he must find that it has been made "for not less than two-thirds of the appraisement."

There was manifestly nothing for the Court to do but set the sale aside, unless he deliberately ignored the law. Happily in this case the party opposing confirmation is willing to pay $2,000 for the two tracts, and the creditors will benefit by having the sale set aside.

Political Strategy.

From The Boston Transcript.

Some of the papers do not seem to understand how short political campaigns came about in this State. They were started by Chairman Winslow of the State Committee, whose idea was to call the convention at so late a day that the Democrats would be obliged to have their convention on the same day or earlier. He was bound the Democrats should not have the last word, as they had had in previous years. So he called the convention on Saturday, the last day under the law regulating nominations upon which it could be held.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Seventh Artillery, is transferred from Battery B to Light Battery M of that regiment. He is relieved from further mustering duty at Albany, and will proceed to join the light battery to which he is thus transferred.

Second Lieut. R. Johnston, Seventh Artillery, is transferred from Battery A to Light Battery C of that regiment.

First Lieut. E. S. Benton, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from further duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will join his battery.

Transfers in the Fifth Cavalry: Capt. E. D. Thomas from Troop D to Troop M, and Capt. F. W. Foster from Troop M to Troop D.

The assignments to temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army of the following-named officers, to take effect from the dates herein specified, are announced: Major B. F. Havens, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, June 14; Major J. R. Lynch, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, June 29; Major J. C. Krause, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, June 29.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. J. Meyer, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army as heretofore ordered, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major C. De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that place for duty.

Major G. W. Fishback, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will report at once to Major C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster, United States Army, and proceed with him via New York City to Santiago de Cuba, and upon the completion of the duties there assigned him will repair to Atlanta, and take station at that place.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army will proceed from New Orleans to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions, and upon the completion of the duties assigned them will proceed to New York City, and report in person to Major William Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to await transportation on the United States steamer Resolute to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops, for duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon Paul Mazzuri and Acting Assistant Surgeon M. Herman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Archer, United States Army, will proceed from Shelby, Miss., to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions, and upon completion of the duty assigned him will proceed to New York City, and report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to await transportation by the United States steamer Resolute to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops, for duty.

Capt. A. M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and will proceed to join his troop.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. G. E. Manning, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Charles B. Nancred, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. F. Kepper, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the detachment of his regiment at Camp Black, New York, and will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for duty at the regimental depot, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, at that place.

The leave of absence granted Major E. S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, Department of the Colorado, is extended fifteen days.

First Lieut. Frank B. Wickham, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation to enable him to accept a commission of Second Lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army, is honorably discharged as First Lieutenant of the regiment above mentioned, to take effect July 8.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. William Henry, Quartermaster, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. George Ayres, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. John Strehl, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability; First Lieut. Valentine R. Evans, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Quartermaster Sergt. James C. Melligan, Company C, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, Va., will be sent to Albany, N. Y., to report to the Governor of the State to accept a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior the date of his acceptance of the commission.

Private George S. Richards, Jr., Hospital Corps, now at the Second Division Hospital, Second Army Corps, Camp Alger, Va., will be sent to Albany, N. Y., to report to the Governor of the State to accept a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

Privates James H. Blount, Jr., and Sidney R. Wiley, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, now at Macon, Ga., will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of their station to enable them to accept commissions.

Leave of absence for twenty days from July 15 on account of sickness is granted Major Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. Robert Q. Kumeron, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Major George D. Ramsay, Surgeon, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is discharged the service of the United States.

Col. Daniel W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, will proceed from Washington to his home via Denver, and report thence by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. John Carmichael, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, and report to the commanding General of the Fourth Army Corps for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in the corps.

Major James A. Irons, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops at Santiago de Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to New York City upon official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the army.

Capt. Homer F. Aspinwall, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General, United States Army, for instructions.

The following changes of stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are made: Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff to relieve Major Henry Osgood, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Osgood, on being thus relieved, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. W. E. Bryde, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Charles A. Hall, Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, on account of ill-health; First Lieut. James C. Lane, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Rene A. De Russy, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Peter Stuyvesant Pillot, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability, and Second Lieut. B. Albert Lieberman, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to enable him to accept promotion.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Lexington, Ky., to inspect and purchase horses for the volunteer cavalry troops from the State of Kentucky is dissolved.

First Lieut. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., to certain factories at Providence, Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of machinery suitable for the manufacture of cannon.

Second Lieut. Lewis B. Hamilton, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, is relieved from duty at Peekskill, N. Y., and will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

First Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, to take effect upon the completion of transfer of public property to the officer of volunteers who has been ordered to that post, and will proceed to join his troop.

Capt. Wirt Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once from Mount Gretna, Penn., to New York City, and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster in that city, for temporary duty, under his direction.

The following-named Brigade Surgeons, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding the Second Army Corps, at Falls Church, Va., for assignment to duty: Major J. N. Jackson and Major William F. De Niedman.

First Sergts. William Washington, Troop F, and John C. Proctor, Troop I, Ninth Cavalry, now in Cuba, will be sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., and will report to Col. Eli L. Huggins, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, to receive commissions. They will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of their regiment on the day prior to the date of their acceptance of their commissions.

Corp. Arthur W. Brent, Company I, Eighth Missouri Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment, to enable him to accept a commission.

Private Charles A. Corcoran, Company M, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment to enable him to accept a commission.

Second Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, late Sergeant of Troop D, Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry, and will report at Fort Logan, Colorado, for assignment by the regimental commander to a company of the regiment serving at that post.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, commanding Fort Monroe Arsenal, Fort Monroe, Virginia, will make not exceeding two visits per month during the remainder of the current month and the months of August, September, and October to the works of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., and the Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles now in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Andrews, United States Army, will proceed from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for duty.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted First Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations on account of physical disability are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Louis Lamothe, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis Buchholz, Jr., Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Patrick H. McAndrew, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for duty.

Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Benham, Texas, and such other points in that vicinity as may be necessary on official business pertaining to the purchase of mules for the Quartermaster's Department.

The following-named Assistant Quartermasters, United States Volunteers, will at once report to the Quartermaster General, United States Army, for instructions: Capt. Jonathan N. Patton and Capt. Walter Allen.

Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will at once report to the Quartermaster General for instructions.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps: Lieut. Col. James Allen is relieved from special duty at Key West, and will join the Major General commanding the United States Army in the field; Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens is relieved from duty with the First Army Corps and will assume command of the battalion train of the Signal Corps at Tampa, relieving Major Joseph E. Maxfield; Major Maxfield, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Signal Officer of that corps; Second Lieut. Horace C. Lansing, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will report by letter to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. William S. Righter, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as Aide de Camp.

Major William C. Gorgas, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty on the hospital ship Relief, and will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops at Santiago, for assignment to duty.

Capt. William J. Nicholson, Seventh Cavalry, having completed his duties as mustering officer of Maryland volunteers will repair from Fort Monroe, Va., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. Samuel S. Saxton, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Washington, D. C. by Aug. 9, and report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Roberts, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (Major Seventeenth Infantry,) and Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board appointed to meet at the War Department, vice Major George G. Greenough, Seventh Artillery, and Major George W. Adair, Surgeon, respectively, who are hereby relieved.

First Lieut. George P. Ahearn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the War Department, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Corp. Sewell, Company E, Fourth Texas Volunteer Infantry, now at Terrell, Texas, will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

Private Horace G. Lansing, Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, Va., will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

Navy.

Lieut. W. Kilburn is detached from the Glacier, and ordered to remain at the New York Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. H. F. Rickbohm is detached from the Jason, and ordered to command the Seminole.

Lieut. Thomas M. McKnight is ordered to the Glacier.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. McClanahan is ordered to the Vermont.

Mate John M. Murray is detached from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign Magnus F. S. Von Loesecke is ordered to the Seminole.

Ensign John F. Dwyer is ordered to the Panther.

Ensign Oscar Grillo is ordered to the Powhatan.

Lieut. Robert F. Spandenberg and Ensigns Henry B. Carroll, Peter Butze, and Donald Forguson are ordered to duty with the auxiliary naval force at Pensacola.

Lieut. Preston Herndon is ordered to the Tacoma.

Ensign John R. Buchanan is ordered to the Kanawha.

Mate William D. Hartley is ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign Ernest H. Gibbon is ordered to the Apache.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Barr is detached from the League Island Navy Yard, and ordered to the Ajax.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur R. Pardington is ordered to the New Hampshire.

The Butterflys of the Isthmus.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

One of the most beautiful sights in the world is the annual migration of butterflies across the Isthmus of Panama. Where they come from or whither they go no one knows, and though many distinguished naturalists have attempted to solve the problem, it is still as strange a mystery as it was to the first European traveler who observed it. Toward the end of June a few scattered specimens are discovered flitting out to sea, and as the days go by the numbers increase, until, about July 14 or 15, the sky is occasionally almost obscured by myriads of these frail insects.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths
have now ready a considerable number of
TRAVELING BAGS
with and without fittings; they are made with a special view to lightness and convenience as well as beauty.
BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

Hunter
Baltimore
Rye.
Warranted
a
Pure
Tonical
Stimulant.

Itching Scalp, Falling Hair, Oily Skin, and Scalp Diseases treated and permanently cured by physicians with practical experience, at the JOHN H. WOODBURY Institute, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. Send 20 cents for sample of Woodbury's Toilet Combination.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RESTORE YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE TO GRAY HAIR. [illegible]

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Shoes

About 2,700 Pairs at a Saving of One Dollar on Each Pair.

THIS is the corollary to our recently announced sale of Men's Shoes. We have been distributing three and four-dollar shoes to tens of hundreds of men each day, at $1.90 each pair. Now it's the women's turn.

Fine shoes, of course, or they wouldn't be here. Not the finest, but the light, stylish, handsome, all-around, every-day shoes that you get when you look for wear as well as attractiveness.

The saving on most is a full dollar on each pair.

1,300 pairs of Women's black and tan-colored low shoes, sizes 2½ to 6, widths A to E. Heretofore $2 and $2.50 a pair. Now $1.40.

1,200 pairs Women's fine black and russet kidskin low shoes. Regular $2 grades, some few were priced at $1.75. Sizes 2 to 7, widths C, D, E. Price $1 a pair.

Also 155 pairs of Women's black beaded toe slippers, flexible sewed—*One Dollar a Pair.*

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Still Another Bicycle Sacrifice.

Coronets, $16, and $17.50.

THERE'S been great wheel-selling here this Summer. Low price for exceptional wheel-goodness is the rule in this bicycle store. That shall be the loadstone always to attract the critical and appreciative purchaser. Now and then a bargain—a *real* bargain—one like to-day's offering, for instance, to keep a lively business moving merrily along. The Coronet, '98 model, a good, strong, graceful, good-looking wheel—one that is safe and dependable, is marked for sacrifice. At $25 and $27.50, they were too cheap by far. Now we offer them—

Men's 24-in. and 26-in., $16

Women's 20-in. and 22-in., $17.50

In black and green only. No men's 22-inch.

There are also remaining a few of our own celebrated wheels in '97 models, at only $15 each. Good wheels, all of them, but only in 26-inch.

Men's Falcons, too, at $18—not many of them, and they're too good to linger here long at that price. 26-inch only.

Fifth floor.

A China Happening

THEODORE HAVILAND, Limoges, France! Is there a name better known in all the long list of mercantile and manufacturing celebrity?

Haviland china is known wherever in all the world people have progressed beyond eating from the fingers. It is often a luxury; often known only as a form of Art; sometimes known only by name; but it is famous through a world and associated only with richness, elegance, daintiness and beauty.

We are selling a tremendous quantity of the very best china this maker produces

At Half Prices, and Less

Every indication points to an immediate rise in china prices of twenty-five per cent., owing to a recent custom house decision. There will be much more Haviland in the market, but at *twice-and-a-half* these figures, unless that decision be overruled,—then at *twice* only.

These pieces are well assorted. Some are for ornament, some for ornament and use, some for use and ornament. The ornamental element is always present in Haviland ware, whatever the practical purpose of the pieces.

We mention in especial to-day a new pattern just added to the lot,—a singularly sweet, cool, quiet effect in pale shades of pink and green,—arbutus flowers and a trailing vine,—set off with rich gold filigree. This is one of twenty patterns.

Fruit Plates, $5 doz.; value $10.
Bread and Butter Plates, $3.50 doz.; value $7.
Fruit Saucers, $3.50 doz.; value $7.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 each; value $3.
Celery Trays, $1.25 each; value $3.00.
Jelly Dishes, $1.10 each; value $2.25.
High Fruit Comports, $2.50 each; value $6.
Dessert Sugars, 85c. each; value $2.
Cake Plates, 95c. each; value $2.
Croton Sets, $2.50 set; value $6.
Berry Sets, 13 pieces, $6 set; value $12.
Also, Bon-bon, Salad Dishes, Card Stands, Ice Relish Dishes.

First Floor and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DANISH SHIPS FREE FROM TAX.

Proclamation by the President Relieves Vessels from Copenhagen of Tonnage Dues.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President has issued a proclamation relieving Danish vessels from the imposition of the tonnage tax. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas satisfactory proof has been given to us that no tonnage or lighthouse dues, or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever are imposed upon vessels of the United States in the port of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 11 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Abolish Certain Fees for Official Services to American Vessels, and to Amend the Laws Relating to Shipping Commissioners, Seamen, and Owners of Vessels, and for Other Purposes," approved June 19, 1886, and in virtue of the further act, amendatory thereof, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws Relating to Navigation and for Other Purposes," approved April 4, 1888, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this, my proclamation, shall be suspended the collection of the whole of the tonnage duty which is imposed by said Section 11 of the act approved June 19, 1886, upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States directly from the port of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark.

Provided, that there shall be excluded from the benefits of the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed, the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes, are in excess of the fees, dues, or duties imposed on the vessels of such country, or on the cargoes of such vessels; but this proviso shall not be held to be inconsistent with the special regulation by foreign countries of duties and other cargoes on their own vessels and the cargoes thereof, engaged in their coasting trade, or with the existence between such countries and other States of reciprocal stipulations founded on special conditions and equivalents and thus not within the treatment of American vessels under the most favored nation clause in treaties between the United States and such countries.

And the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed shall continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued to said port of Copenhagen and no longer.

Louisiana Offices Filled.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Collector of Customs at New Orleans—Augustus T. Wimberley.

Collector of Internal Revenue District of Louisiana—Louis J. Souer.

Superintendent of Mint at New Orleans—Charles W. Boothby.

Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana—Charles Fontelieu.

MORE CHINESE ARE EXCLUDED.

New Ruling Will Keep Several Thousand Additional Celestials Out of the Country.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department to-day made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese Exclusion act. This action was taken in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, who holds in effect that the exclusion law applies to all classes of Chinese persons other than those specifically named in the act. The only exception therefore are "Officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure." It is estimated that the number of persons hitherto admitted, but hereafter to be excluded, will aggregate several thousand a year. The following letter of instructions, based upon the Attorney General's opinion, has been sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco:

The Attorney General holds that Chinese persons known as "traders" should not be allowed to land in this country, even though they submit the certificate prescribed by the act approved July 5, 1884, relating to the admission of Chinese. I inclose herewith for your information a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General and invite your particular attention to that portion of it in which he says:

"It may be stated comprehensively that the result of the whole body of these laws and decisions thereon is to determine that the true theory is not that all Chinese persons may enter this country who are not forbidden, but that only those are entitled to enter who are expressly allowed."

You are therefore directed hereafter to refuse admission to all Chinese persons whose occupation or station does not clearly indicate that they are members of the exempt class of Chinese as defined by the law; and applications for admission from persons described as salesmen, clerks, buyers, bookkeepers, accountants, managers, storekeepers, apprentices, agents, cashiers, physicians, proprietors of restaurants, &c., should be rejected by you.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—President McKinley to-day signed the commissions of the following-named Postmasters: Summit, N. J., William H. Coggeshall; Earleville, N. Y., Sidney B. Cloyes; Oneonta, N. Y., Charles F. Sholland.

The White Court Martial.

Commander Belden, who was overcome by the heat while attending the court-martial trial of Civil Engineer White at the navy yard on Tuesday, had recovered sufficiently to attend the trial yesterday. Mr. White was the only witness examined, and he acknowledged that there had been irregularities in the work on the timber dry dock, but claimed that he was not responsible. He admitted that his testimony given at the trial of Civil Engineer Menocal was not worth much.

ATTITUDE OF THE CUBANS

Junta Officials Assure the War Department that They Approve of Its Policy.

WARNING SENT TO GARCIA.

The General Advised that If the Cuban Officers Persist in Their Course They Will Seriously Injure Their Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Señor Quesada and other representatives of the Cuban Junta have been in consultation with officials of the War Department to-day. The United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba so far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that if Gen. Garcia and other Cubans operating about Santiago were not in harmony with the United States authorities there it arose from a misunderstanding of the President's proclamation and of the intentions of the United States Government in the premises.

The Cubans at Santiago, it was stated, probably thought that the action of Gen. Shafter meant the continuation of Spanish rule and Spanish authority. It being well understood here that such was not the case, it was the belief of the Cuban representatives that when the matter was made plain to the Cuban officers in the field they would acquiesce in the action of the United States, and render the United States Army hearty support.

The Cubans assured the war officials that nothing was further from their desires than a rupture with the United States forces and authority.

Dispatches Sent to Garcia.

It also became known that the Junta had sent dispatches to Gen. Garcia and other Cuban officers that their course at Santiago was not approved by the Junta, and if persisted in would result in serious injury to the Cubans. It is believed that the representations made will bring about a better understanding between the Cuban officers and the Americans.

A member of the Cabinet, speaking to-day about the unfortunate attitude of the Cubans at Santiago, said he feared that it would take time to correct the misapprehension of the Cuban insurgents that the United States proposed to erect a minority Government wherever the United States forces overcome the Spaniards.

Cuba, this gentleman said, would have to read and absorb the intent of the President's message and abide by it if the people hoped or expected to see real peace in a short time. If the President's judicial advice was adopted there was no reason whatever why every man in Cuba within the protection of the military authorities of the United States should not have the freest possible opportunity to prosper, and they might as well make up their minds that they were not to have any opportunity whatever to act unjustly toward their former enemies.

Ought Not to Provoke Resentment.

This determination on the part of the United States, continued the Minister, should not provoke a spirit of resentment toward us, but the people of Cuba, Spanish and Cuban, were not like us, and we could not pretend to understand as they understand. Self-interest with the Cubans, however, might be expected to govern them if they would stop to think at all. Without our help they would continue to be misgoverned by Spain. Spain will have to go, but the President has plainly notified Cuba that there shall be no misgovernment if it can be prevented, and it will be the duty of the United States to make good its assurance to the world.

The President in Cuba and Puerto Rico will depend greatly, it is evident to members of the Administration, upon the cordial co-operation of the people of those islands with the United States in the determination of this Government to free them from Spain's corrupt and backward control.

If the Cubans persist in bringing on a contest with the United States in the determination to admit no participation by Spaniards in the government of the island and a condition of rebellion against the United States is maintained, it is not considered improbable that the island will continue to be disturbed for years by revolution. And a member of the Administration asked what would be the answer of the United States to the powers if at the end of two years of strife between the United States and Cuba the powers should step in and assert that they could no longer suffer the interruption of business, the destruction of life, and the disturbance of their peace?

May Be Trouble in Puerto Rico.

While less trouble is looked for in Puerto Rico, it is conceived to be possible that the native Puerto Ricans, who share the Cuban aversion for Spaniards, may develop a like hostility to the forces and rule of the United States that seems to be developing in Cuba. Very little dependence has been placed upon the Puerto Ricans. The United States Government expects to provide such a government for that island as good judgment and a right interest in the welfare of the people suggest.

It is believed that with trial of fair government in Puerto Rico for a year Spain's hold on the people could never be regained with the consent of the people. It is also the Administration's view that Cuba will, if it act wisely, see that the President's programme, as laid down in his proclamation, will bring the Cubans better results than would be secured if a more savage policy were to be adopted.

Friends of Cuba here, who have read with regret the information and comment from Santiago, are said to have set about correcting the tendency discovered by the press correspondents, and at the same time an admonition has been sent to Santiago by the War Department and to the officers in control to restrain the apparent inclination to make much of the Spaniards and to treat the Cubans with contempt. That this should have happened is considered to be extremely unfortunate.

STORIES OF LOOTING DENIED.

H. S. Rubens of the Cuban Junta Refuses to Believe Reports and Gives His Reasons.

Members of the Cuban Junta in this city are inclined seriously to doubt the reports of looting at Santiago by Cuban soldiers, and say that an injustice has been done them.

"It would be a very poor policy for the insurgents to loot Santiago," said Horatio S. Rubens yesterday, "because there is hardly a Cuban family there that has not a member fighting in the Cuban ranks.

"Before the American forces landed, Garcia's troops captured Bayamo, where there is a considerable Spanish element. Nevertheless there was no looting. Persons and property were respected, and the shops kept open, attending to business in the ordinary way.

"Of more than 50,000 inhabitants of the City of Santiago de Cuba, there are only about 2,000 adult Peninsular Spaniards. To loot the city would therefore operate against Cuban interests.

"The statement that the residents of the city welcomed the American forces means, in view of the above figures, that the Cubans welcome the Americans. Again, in no part of Cuba is there such an overwhelming majority of Cubans as in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. At the outbreak of the revolution, in 1895, of 290,000 inhabitants in the province, there were only 5,800 Peninsular Spaniards.

Cooling

and refreshing,
this hot weather,
Lundborg's Cologne.

"The statement that Garcia is marching west to confer with Gomez has its origin probably in the fact that, learning of the plan of bombardment of Manzanillo by the American fleet, Garcia has moved toward that town to cut off the retreat of the Spanish garrison, or to prevent the Holguin forces from reinforcing Manzanillo.

"There need be no fear in the minds of the American people of trouble with the Cubans. The Cuban Government has pledged the hearty co-operation of its army, and the commanders of the forces will certainly carry out its orders. The Cubans are confident that ample opportunity will be given them of proving themselves worthy of American aid and of showing their capacity for self-government. There can therefore be no logical basis for any friction. Thus far all reports have no official confirmation.

"If any party of pacificos refused to aid in road building or cutting poles for litters for the wounded, their conduct should not be blamed on the Cuban soldiers.

"This Government is powerful enough to do justice to all, Cubans and Spaniards alike, and until I hear official confirmation of these reports from Gen. Miles or Gen. Shafter I shall refuse to believe them. In times like these a great many things are said that have no foundation in fact."

DOESN'T THINK GARCIA IS DEAD.

Junta Refuses to Accept the Kingston Story as True.

A report received in this city yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, that Gen. Garcia had been shot, is discredited by the Cuban Junta. The story purports to have been brought to Kingston by Cuban refugees, but no further particulars seem to have been available at that port. Speaking for the Junta yesterday Counsel Horatio S. Rubens said that the last word received from Garcia was July 11. He was then before Santiago, and the message simply stated that he was well and the progress of events satisfactory.

"I fail to discover any reason for believing the story true," said Mr. Rubens. "Garcia then was to the west of the city, his special duty being to intercept reinforcements and cut off the retreat of the Spanish.

"After the surrender, his duty at that point was at an end. The attack on Manzanillo was then planned, and it is not unlikely that Garcia, with his force, was sent there by Gen. Shafter to cut off the retreat of the Spanish force in that place should they be driven out. Manzanillo lies a considerable distance to the west of Santiago. Possibly Garcia with his forces fought a body of Spaniards on their way from Holguin to Manzanillo. The General might have been killed then and there, but we refuse to believe it from the Kingston report. Even though it were so, the news must have gone through the American lines in and around Santiago. It is entirely improbable that any Cuban refugees reached Kingston from Manzanillo or any point on the coast near it."

BATTLESHIPS NEED DOCKING.

Iowa's Bottom Badly Fouled and It Is Feared Repairs Are Required—Others Need Attention.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Private reports received from Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago indicate that several of the big ships there are in great need of cleaning and some of them of repairs. The Iowa has been in the water for fifteen months, and as most of that time has been spent in the tropics, where marine growth is most rapid, her bottom is badly fouled. It has been understood that the Iowa is to be sent north to be docked as soon as the big dry dock at Brooklyn, the only one on the Atlantic Coast that will accommodate the battleships, is ready, but as that is a month off her detachment probably will not be ordered at once.

There is a fear here that the Iowa has suffered in her armament as a result of her participation in the engagement with the Spanish fleet. It is recalled that the eight-inch gun mounts of the Brooklyn went to pieces at the beginning of the present war from target firing only. The big cruiser had to be rushed into the navy yard in a hurry and new mounts provided for the eight-inch battery. It is possible, Navy Department officials say, that something of the kind has happened to the eight-inch pieces on the Iowa, as their mounts are exactly the same as those which proved defective on the Brooklyn.

The fact that the battleship Massachusetts, which has been detailed for Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron, has been out of the dry dock for fourteen months is cited by naval authorities as illustrating the great need of increased docking facilities along the Atlantic Coast. Docking and scraping the Massachusetts, it is pointed out, would add at least 2 knots to her speed, and put her in generally better condition for the task ahead of her.

CANADIAN COMMISSION TO MEET

American Members of the Board to Organize and Discuss Plans of Procedure Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The High Commissioners recently appointed by President McKinley to represent the United States on the Canadian-American Commission, which is to meet at Quebec, to endeavor to settle numerous long pending border difficulties, will hold a preliminary meeting at the State Department next Friday, for the purpose of organizing and outlining the American plan of procedure. The American Commissioners are John W. Foster, Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson, Senators Gray and Fairbanks, and Representative Dingley.

It is now arranged that the Commission will open its session about Aug. 10. Lord Herschel, the British representative, sailed yesterday for this country. He will probably go to Pequot, Conn., to confer with the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is summering there. Lord Herschel is at the head of the British Arbitrators on the Venezuelan question.

The Canadian Commissioners are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Mr. Charlton, M. P. The personnel of the High Commission is exceptionally distinguished, including the former Lord Chancellor of England, the Premier of Canada, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, an ex-Secretary of State, as well as Senators and prominent members of Parliament.

WAR IN CHICAGO'S COAL TRUST.

Consumers Quick to Take Advantage of a Cut in Prices.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Hard coal has tumbled from $6 to $5 a ton retail. A fight in the trust is responsible for the drop in price, and since July 9 Chicago people who have to buy coal have been tumbling over one another in their haste to contract for the Winter's supply. Coal companies are employing extra clerks and coal handlers to take care of the business. All of them agree that they are doing their Fall business now, and that the rush of orders is one or two months earlier than usual.

Some of the dealers expect an advance almost immediately, others insist that the cut will be maintained, and some even assert that the price will go still lower.

Train Kills Two in Maryland.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., July 20.—J. W. Collins, the well-known canned goods broker of Philadelphia, and F. Frank Jones, a liveryman of this town, were struck by a Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore train this evening, and both were instantly killed. Collins had engaged Jones to drive him to Aberdeen, a few miles west of Havre De Grace. While crossing the tracks the carriage was struck by a train and demolished.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

The National Committee and Its Auxiliaries Will Equip the Hospital Ship Missouri.

CONTRIBUTIONS CALLED FOR

Col. Roosevelt Writes from the Front in Praise of the Work of the Red Cross—The Supplies at Key West Transferred.

The new hospital ship Missouri will be equipped by the National Red Cross Relief Committee, aided by its several auxiliaries, and will be ready to sail for Puerto Rico in two weeks.

Following the conference held between Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and several members of the Relief Committees here last Sunday, Douglas Robinson met with Major Arthur, Surgeon in charge of the Missouri, to confer about furnishing that ship with things necessary for the comfort of patients. Major Arthur said that equipments and supplies would be gratefully received from the Red Cross committee. In a communication received by Mr. Robinson yesterday, Major Arthur gave a list of things necessary to equip the Missouri, and at the several committee meetings held during the day it was decided to supply the ship with all its needs. An ice plant, to cost about $5,500, will be paid for by the Ice Plant Auxiliary. The First New York Ambulance Equipment Society will purchase a carbonating plant to cost about $1,000, a sterilizing plant for about $900, and a steam launch for $2,500. At yesterday's meeting of the Ambulance Equipment Society Mrs. Douglas Robinson turned over $500 from the Orange sub-committee, to be expended in paying for the launch. A steam laundry to cost about $2,000 will be supplied by the Steam Laundry Plant Auxiliary, and 200 cots, complete in every respect, will be furnished by the Cot Equipment Auxiliary. One hundred electric fans will also be placed on the ship, and 650 night shirts will be sent from the supply depot. Besides these articles, all the food, clothing, tobacco, and wine necessary for the comfort of 650 patients will be supplied.

The General Committee desires additional contributions to carry on the work of the society, which is constantly increasing. The committee is relying solely on the generosity of the public.

Col. Roosevelt Praises the Work.

One of the members received a letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday in which he said: "I cannot speak too highly of the assistance given by the Red Cross Society in the congested misery of the field hospitals."

At the meeting of the Committee on Supplies held yesterday morning Mrs. Paul Dana reported the organization of new auxiliaries, as follows: Kinderhook, N. J.; Central Falls, R. I.; Pottstown, Penn.; Emporia, Kan.; Lenox, Mass.; Caldwell, N. J.; Red Hook, N. Y.; Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, and Fredericktown, Md. There are now about sixty auxiliaries, besides many sub-committees organized by the various auxiliaries.

At the Red Cross supply depot yesterday contributions of books, flags, towels, abdominal bands, and similar articles were received from the Westchester Auxiliary and from Waterbury, Conn. A shipment of supplies was made to the Twelfth Regiment at Chickamauga.

At the meeting of the Ambulance Equipment Society at the residence of Mrs. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Douglas Robinson submitted a report showing that the total sum raised by the Orange Branch was $2,888.75.

Supplies Transferred to the Niagara.

A telegram received yesterday from Key West stated that the supplies on the ship Red Cross had been transferred to the Niagara, as directed, while the Red Cross was undergoing repairs.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, received a letter yesterday from E. C. Smith, the Red Cross agent at Camp Thomas, in which he says: "I am glad to hear that the Ice Auxiliary Committee requests that I furnish all the ice needed here. Ice and milk have saved many valuable lives in these hospitals, and I shall not stint the supply. In a few days I hope to have at least fifty gallons of Pasteurized milk per day. This milk is especially suitable for the sick."

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association will meet at the Hotel Manhattan this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the Nurses' Maintenance Committee of the Red Cross will meet at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, at 11 o'clock.

THE FIRST NEW CROP COTTON.

Bale Sells for $500 for the Benefit of the Hospital Fund.

A bale of the new crop cotton, swathed in a large American flag, and bearing several placards, stood at noon yesterday against the post of the fire signal box at Beaver and William Streets. One of the placards read:

First bale of new crop cotton, forwarded by President McKinley to the New York Cotton Exchange, to be sold for the benefit of the United States Hospital Fund. Will be sold at 12 o'clock this day by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers.

On and around the steps of the Cotton Exchange near by were grouped a couple of hundred brokers and business men. Edward L. Lewis of the auction firm opened the proceedings by asking for bids. "Two hundred dollars" shouted Col. W. V. King, President of the Exchange. The price was in ten bids run up to $500, at which sum the bale was knocked down to President King, who held funds secured by subscriptions to this amount. Subsequently the bale was accepted for resale at some other city for the benefit of the United States Hospital Fund by Col. A. G. Kimball, Deputy United States Quartermaster General.

During the sale several pounds of the cotton were pulled from the bale by souvenir purloiners. Cotton is worth about 6 cents a pound, but the quotation yesterday for McKinley cotton was $1 a pound. The bale came from H. & B. Beer of New Orleans. The flag in which the bale was wrapped was given by S. S. Thorp & Co.

Austrian Red Cross Contribution.

The Austrian Red Cross has forwarded 5,000f. to the American National Red Cross at Washington, D. C. This is in response to an appeal sent out by the International Committee at Geneva, Switzerland.

A Fete Champetre.

E. C. Benedict has given the use of his grounds and residence, Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., to Branch Auxiliary No. 5 of the Metcalf Bliss Cot Equipment of the National Red Cross Relief Committee. It has been arranged by the Chairman of the Branch Auxiliary and a number of ladies to give a "Fete Champetre" on Saturday, Aug. 6, from 2 until 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission will be $1.

Money for Soldiers and Sailors.

Recent contributions to the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association fund are: Thomas Knipe, monthly, $5; New York Herald, $110.51; A. A. Low, $200; Frank A. Otis, $25; Frank J. Otis, $25; H. A. Dows, $10; "E. B.," $50; "Cash," $2; the Rev. J. D. Sapir, $5; A. Watt, $10; E. Baehr, $1; employes Conduit Wiring Company, $5.50; C. Callman, $10.

RED CROSS NURSES.

Six Have Been Sent to Portsmouth, N. H., and More Are Needed.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowdrin, President of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, received a telegram from Lieut. Crowninshield, at Washington, yesterday, stating that a number of nurses are desired at the hospital at Portsmouth, N. H. Six nurses have already been sent to Portsmouth, and more will be sent as soon as possible. Three graduates from the Mills Training School have been sent to the Marine Hospital at Staten Island.

The Directors of the Hospital for Red Cross Nurses are much chagrined that the immune nurses for Cuba did not get away on the Solace on Monday. Dr. Shrady said he was notified that the vessel would sail at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but when the nurses, seven men and one woman, arrived at the pier they found that she had sailed early in the day. Who was to blame Dr. Shrady said he did not know, but he was sure the difficulty had not been with the Red Cross officials. They had always carried out their part of the arrangements and obeyed instructions to the letter.

There were fifty applicants yesterday and one hundred applicants on Tuesday at the Hospital for Trained Nurses, 232 West One Hundredth Street, for enlistment as trained nurses.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Writing Materials and Tobacco for the Wounded on Governors Island.

The Woman's National War Relief Association, through Dr. Alice C. Brown, daughter of Lieut. Col. Brown of the Medical Supply Depot, has sent to the wounded on Governors Island writing pads and pencils, one hundred stamped envelopes, twenty-four pipes, eight pounds of tobacco and cigarette papers. This was done because some of the men had complained that they were unable to write to their friends, having no stamps. Half the cost of this donation is defrayed by Mrs. George F. Shrady and the other half by the Vassar Auxiliary Corps.

The United States supply steamer Glacier, Capt. Merrill in command, left the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. She is bound for Key West and Santiago and on her way down the coast she will call at Norfolk, Va.

Forty-one sick and wounded sailors who were brought on the gunboat Newport, were taken to the Navy Yard on tugs yesterday morning and then sent to the Naval Hospital. Al are doing well and are expected to be out again very soon.

Jersey City Relief Committee.

The committee appointed by Mayor Hoos of Jersey City to aid the families of absent volunteers met in the City Hall last night to devise ways and means. It was decided to resort to subscriptions, and the members subscribed $305 as a beginning. Frank O. Cole was elected Chairman; J. Howard Bumsted, Jr., Secretary, and Dr. L. J. Gordon, Treasurer. The work of soliciting subscriptions will begin at once. In distributing funds, preference will be given to aged parents and young children who are left without their natural protectors.

CUBAN GIRL BECOMES A NURSE.

Daughter of Senator Paul Brooks Will Go to Santiago.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 20.—Miss Pauline Brooks, a native of Cuba, and daughter of Senator Paul Brooks of Guantanamo, whose large sugar plantation on that island was confiscated two years ago, left the city Monday morning for New York, from whence she expects to sail for Santiago de Cuba as a Government nurse.

Senator Brooks and family since the loss of his plantation have been stopping with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Sheldon, in this city.

Miss Brooks made application, through Senator Proctor, some weeks ago for an appointment as a Government nurse, and on Saturday received orders to report in New York on Monday.

Miss Brooks will go to Cuba in the service of the Daughters of the American Revolution corps of Federal nurses, which is distinct from the Red Cross.

SUICIDE IN PATERSON.

Disappointed Because a Son Was Not Born to Her, Mrs. Simon Drank Carbolic Acid.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—Mrs. Jennie Simon, wife of Justice of the Peace J. L. Simon, committed suicide this morning in the bedroom of her home.

The Simons reside on Main Street near Market. Mr. Simon conducts a barber's shop near his home. Five years ago Mr. Simon married Miss Jennie Kingsberg of Brooklyn. One child, a little girl, was born about two years after the marriage. Five weeks ago a second child was born. It was a girl, and Mrs. Simon was greatly disappointed, as she had said that it would be her greatest joy to be blessed with a son, and the act to-day was the result of the disappointment.

Yesterday she told her servant to purchase 5 cents' worth of carbolic acid, telling her she wanted to use it around the sink. The purchase was made, but Mrs. Simon said nothing to her husband about it. This morning she was at the breakfast table as usual. Her husband was called to his shop, and in his absence Mrs. Simon left the table and went to her room. She drank the contents of the two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid and fell to the floor shrieking with pain.

Medical aid was called immediately, and the woman was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where she died.

About a year ago Rosie Kingsberg, a sister of Mrs. Simon, committed suicide at her home in Brooklyn because she thought she was deficient in the art of cooking.

Child Killed by Brooklyn Trolley.

To the long list of children who have been killed while at play by trolley cars in Brooklyn was added yesterday the name of Josie Smith, five years old, of 732 Gates Avenue. At about 5:30 P. M. Josie and her three-year-old sister Grace were playing with other children on the sidewalk near their home. In their play they started to run across the street in front of trolley cars, laughing gayly and holding hands. While trying to recross the up-bound track they were struck by one of the cars. The fender caught both the children. The baby rolled to the edge, but did not fall off and was safe. The larger child rolled clear off and was caught by the motor box, and was instantly killed. Motorman Rush, together with Conductor John Griffin o 31 Sumner Avenue, was placed under arrest and locked up in the Gates Avenue station on a charge of homicide. The man was completely overcome.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:41	Sun sets...7:31		Moon sets...8:43	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:00	Gov. Isl'd	9:15	H. Gate	11:04
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:08	Gov. Isl'd	9:21	H. Gate	11:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 21.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 22.		
City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 23.		
Abydos, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Mexico, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Santiago	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July §21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July §25 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 18.
Blaamanden, Rotterdam, July 1.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, July 18.
Chesapeake, London, July 8.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 9.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 4.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Excelsior, New Orleans, July 16.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 8.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 9.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 14.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, July 10.
Syria, Havre, July 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Cymric, Liverpool, July 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

Alexandra, London, July 14.
Autenia, Liverpool, July 12.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEMORANDA.

"What Shall a Man Give?"

The solemn question comes home to almost every man at some period in his career, "What will you give in exchange for your life?" It is like that other solemn question about the soul. Just as an honest man feels that nothing of earthly value can be weighed against his soul so a man who has one friend to love him knows that life is too precious to be bartered away for ambition, or money, or pride.

But men are slow to believe that overwork sometimes kills; a man hates to admit that his health ever needs any particular care. He feels miserable and "out of sorts" but tries to "bluff it off" until he gets flat on his back, unable to do a stroke of work. He becomes obliged to spend no end of money for doctors and even at that can hardly save his life.

How much more sensible, and in the end how much cheaper at the first signs of physical weakness to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain, free of charge, the advice of a skilled and educated physician who has a wider reputation for the successful treatment of chronic diseases than any other physician in this country.

In a letter to Dr. Pierce, Mr. J. W. Brittin, of Clinton, Dewitt Co., Ills., (P. O. Box 475), writes: "For over a year I was troubled with liver complaint. Had no appetite, could keep nothing on my stomach, and had severe pains in my stomach and bowels. I doctored with home doctors but did not obtain relief until a friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I began taking it at once and after taking four bottles I think myself cured, as I can eat anything I want and my food never hurts me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. At all medicine stores.

Bellucia, St. Lucia, July 17.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 16.
Minnewaska, London, July 14.
Orinoco, Bermuda, July 21.
Therese Heyman, Dunkirk, July 10.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 15.
Karamania, Gibraltar, July 11.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, July 11.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Britannia, Gibraltar, July 13.
Mascomono, Sunderland, July 12.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, July 14.

Arrived—Wednesday, July 20.

SS Trave, (Ger.) Anchored off Scotland Light Ship 11:30 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bluefields, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Lisbeth, (Ger.,) late Pendragon Castle, (Br.,) Scharsich, Dundee, 39 days, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Carlton, (Br.,) Adams, Barry July 5, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Silvia, (Br.,) Clark, Nassau July 13, Charleston 16, and Baltimore 18, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen July 9 and Southampton 11, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Halliday, Colon June 30 and Barbados July 11, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. 19th.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Bulling, Liverpool 47 days, in ballast to Theodore Ruger & Co., (from anchorage in Lower Bay, where she arrived 19th.)

SS Merida, (Br.,) Tompsett, Buenos Ayres, &c., May 29, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Gehlke, Genoa July 7, Naples 8, and Gibraltar 11, with passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Alliance, Skillings, Colon July 14, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 8:30 P. M.

Ship Allyn, (of Liverpool,) Williams, Dundee 42 days, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons.

Bark Lillian, (of Trinidad, British West Indies,) Delano, Port Spain 18 days, with asphaltum to S. H. Taylor—vessel to McIntosh, Terry & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M.—Wind south, blowing a light breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) for Pernambuco.
SS Capac, (Br.,) for Valparaiso.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing, for orders.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Avalon, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Elizabeth Rickmers, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Southampton and Antwerp.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Croft, (Br.,) for Leith, &c.
Bark Lindley, (Br.,) for Anjer.
Bark Unanima, (Br.,) for Pernambuco.
Bark Hancock, for Newport News, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 20.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vooge, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, arr. at Newcastle, England, from New York July 18.

SS Felbridge, (Br.,) Capt. Work, arr. at Sharpness from New York July 18.

SS Rubens, (Br.,) Capt. Isdale, arr. at Sharpness from New York yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, New York for Hull, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Capt. Ryder, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, New York for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, arr. at Genoa from New York July 17.

SS Indra, (Br.,) from Marseilles, sld. from Gibraltar for New York July 12.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Capt. Horsfall, arr. at Kobe from New York via Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, arr. at Marseilles from New York via Lisbon to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Governor Robie, Capt. Colcord, New York for Hongkong May 22, was spoken in lat. 25 S., long. 30 W.

Bark Iranian, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, New York for Hongkong May 28, was spoken in lat. 9, long. 34.

Ship Hebe, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielson, New York for Melbourne June 12, was spoken in lat. 8, long. 27.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—The German bark Elise Linck, Capt. Schuldt, from here for Martinique and Pensacola, was in collision in the Mersey yesterday with the Dutch schooner Anjo Berg, Capt. Degnes, from Rio Grande for here. Both vessels are damaged.

LONDON, July 20.—Advices have been received of the arrival at Durban of the British bark Gwynodd, Capt. Davies, from Portland, Oregon, via Astoria March 18 for Cape Town, with cargo shifted and with loss of boats and compasses.

LONDON, July 20.—The British bark Midas, Capt. Messenger, which sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, on Feb. 14 for Portland, Oregon, has been posted by Lloyds as missing.

The Midas was a steel vessel of 1,361 tons, built at Maryport, England, in 1896, whence she hailed. Her owners are Ritson & Co.

Imitation May Be the Sincerest Form of Flattery,

OLD CROW
RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.

but it is extremely undesirable in business, and when applied to Whiskey is also dangerous to the public—therefore look sharp for imitations. Also you had best discard all these various brands of rag, shag, and bobtail now being foisted on the public; it's extra hazardous to use them; stick by the old-time reliable

OLD CROW RYE

and you will never regret it.
BUY ONLY OF RELIABLE HOUSES
Send for James Crow Booklet. Sent Free.

H. B. KIRK & CO.
Sole Bottlers,
69 FULTON STREET,
Also Broadway & 27th St.
Sole Agents for the
Great Western Wine.

THE RACING AT BRIGHTON

Howland Made His First Appearance as a Three-Year-Old and Went Lame.

FRANK BEARD MAKES A COUP

Cormorant Got a Flying Start in the Fifth Event and Made the Race Thereafter a Severe Chase for the Others.

Howland, who was so well thought of as a two-year-old that his chances for the Futurity last year were declared to be second to none, made his first appearance this year yesterday, in the third race at Brighton Beach—a three-quarter-mile dash for three-year-olds. He was not up to a race all through the Spring, but recently he showed signs of his early two-year-old racing form, and on Monday a trial convinced his owner, John E. Madden, that the colt was fit to race. But it is likely now that Howland will be retired again, for, although he ran a good game race, and struggled on to the end, he pulled up lame, and was beaten easily by Tabouret.

For the first half mile of the race Howland showed in front, and it looked as if he would be an easy winner. But on the turn to the stretch he showed signs of distress, while Tabouret, who had been running close behind him, was going easily. In the run through the stretch Tabouret passed Howland without having the whip or spur used on her, and at the end won by half a length.

Hard Time for Favorites.

The backers of favorites had a hard time of it up to the running of the fourth race, but in that event they managed to even up matters with the bookmakers when Leedsville won. General Maceo was well played by the handicappers, who figured that with only eighty-nine pounds in the saddle he had a good chance and for a time it looked as if he would win, for he jumped to the front at the flag fall, and showed the way around to the head of the stretch. He was beaten at that point, for Rotterdam, who had been running second, and Leedsville went past him, and the latter, assuming the lead, won easily by a length and a half.

It is probable that Cormorant would have won the fifth race, even without an advantage, for he won as he pleased, but his chances were not in the least diminished by the flying start he received. Taral, who rode him, beat the flag by three or four lengths, and for the remainder of the race the chase for the others was long and severe. Kirkwood set out at once to catch the leader, but could never get within striking distance, and at the end Doggett, seeing that he had Diminutive safely beaten for the place, pulled up Kirkwood.

Frank D. Beard, the Brooklyn whip, whose coups have often hurt the ring, got off another of his "good things" in the hurdle handicap with Beaufort, which, at the remunerative price of 10 to 1, easily outfooted the others, and won in a canter by five lengths. Kinbarra finished second, half a length before Rheinstrom, the favorite, and Amus fell at the last jump. The first race was won by Longacre, and the second by Savory.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won more than one race in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 99 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ....(Moody)
2—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 3, 101, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ....(Thompson)
3—Philip, A. J. Joyner's ch. g., 3, 101, 9 to 10 ....(Maher)

High Priest 109, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Mizpah, 118, 10 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have never been second or third; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Savery, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Scorpion-Handselle, 89 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 ....(O'Connor)
2—Gadfly, Wright & Co.'s b. f., 86, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ....(Dupee)
3—Life Guard, James Galway's b. c., 98, 20 to 1 ....(Songer)

Improvident, 104, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Colonel Tenny, 84, 30 to 1, (Weisse;) Hopscotch, 94, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Morning, 86, 6 to 1, (Daly;) Requita, 101, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Curio, 86, 30 to 1, (Odom;) Tophet, 100, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Sunny Stream, 87, 30 to 1, (McCue;) North Newington, 94, 8 to 1, (Thompson,) and *Ben Blue, 92, 10 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Tabouret, T. Magee's br. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Lizzie Tabor, 106 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money ....(Maher)
2—Howland, J. E. Madden's br. c., 111, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ....(Sims)
3—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 108, 15 to 1 ....(Irving)

Maxello, 111, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) Lindley Murray, 111, 50 to 1, (Collins;) Van Antwerp, 111, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Vigenta, 111, 60 to 1, (Jones,) and Belle of Erin, 106, 100 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4 years, by Pontiac-The Squaw, 104 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3 ....(Maher)
2—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 109, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ....(Sims)
3—Our Johnny, W. Cheritan's ch. h., 6, 112, 6 to 1 ....(Doggett)

Campania, 97, 10 to 1, (Moody;) General Maceo, 89, 6 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Hats Off, 102, 100 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¼.

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hop, 114 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 ....(Taral)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., 116, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5 ....(Doggett)
3—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 108, 10 to 1 ....(Songer)

Imitation, 117, 2 to 1, (Sims,) and Queen's Badge, 108, 10 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:51¼.

1—Beaufort, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5 years, by Belvidere-Zara, 130 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ....(Collins)
2—Kinvarra, F. C. O'Reilly's b. c., 4, 141, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 ....(Anderson)
3—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 4, 138, 9 to 5 ....(Chandler)

Big Strive, 147, 4 to 1, (Sharkey;) Shultz, 140, 10 to 1, (Cochran,) and *Amus, 135, 4 to 1, (Mattocks,) also ran.

*Fell at the last jump.

Won easily by five lengths; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Taranto	117	Sculptor	103
Swamp Angel	116	Tinkler	103
Juno	114	Marito	101
Decide	114	Prince Auckland	101
Jay I. D.	112	Ruby Lips	101

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Mark Miles	117	Prince of Wales	109
St. Clair	115	Tut Tut	107
Mt. Clemmens	110	Kosteletzkri	106
Matanza	109	Ninety Cents	106
Subject	109	Belgravia	104

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Free Lance	112	Merlin	98
Banquo II.	106	Gun Metal	91

FOURTH RACE.—The Distaff Stakes of $750, for fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Onondaga's Pride	119	Helen Thomas	99
Caoutchouc	109	Lady Exile	99
La Cheviot	109	Loiter	99
Teader	109	Rock Dove	99
Lepida	109	Ineensmara	99
Tendresse	109	Sky Scraper	99
Anagram	99		

FIFTH RACE.—The Santiago Handicap of $2,000 for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ogden	121	Semper Ego	112
Peep o' Day	115	Briar Sweet	102
Doctor Catlett	112	Our Johnny	100

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Taranto	110	Hardy C.	99
Tanis	107	Tortensen	99
Leo Lake	107	Ella Daly	97
Harley	107	Ruby Lips	96
Brewer Budd	107	Frohman	90
[illegible]	103	Tent Fly	89

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 20.—Directum Kelly, the product of the East View Farm and the property of James Butler of New York won the Merchants and Manufacturers' annual stake race to-day. The three minor races of the day went to favorites, but most of the heats were well fought out. Summary:

2:18 Class—Trotting; purse, $2,000.
John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal, dam Fantasia, (Foote) 1 1 1
Red Bee, b. g., (Wilson) 2 2 2
Russell Wood, b. h., (Yates) 3 3 4
Pasonte, b. m., (Saunders) 4 4 3
Thorn, b. m., (Brown) ....dis.
Time—2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¾.

The Merchant and Manufacturers' Stake of $10,000, for 2:24 class, trotters.
Directum Kelly, br. h., by Direct, dam Rosa Ludwig, by Anteo, (Kelly) 5 2 1 1 1
Belle J., b. m., (Erwin) 1 1 2 7 8
Major Chew, b. g., (Benson) 3 3 3 2 5
Tacomis, b. g., (Ecker) 2 4 4 6 7
Quarterstaff, b. h., (Terrance) 7 6 6 4 2
Mike, b. g., (Grefway) 8 7 10 3 3
Russo Greek, ch. m., (Nethaway) 4 5 9 9 6
Nancy King, blk. m., (Laird) 11 9 11 8 4
Timorah, blk. m., (Miller) 6 8 5 5 9
Professor Wells, blk. h., (Haines) 9 10 12 10 10
Battleton, b. g. ....13 13 7 11 dr
Eoka, br. m., (Spear) ....12 12 13 12 dr
Rene, g. m., (Foote) ....14 11 8 dr.
Ember Day, ch. m., (Wilson) ....10 16 14 dr.
Governor Holt, b. h., (McLaughlin) ....16 14 dis.
Lurline McGregor, b. m., (Ketcham) ....dis.
Time—2:12½; 2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.
Percy, b. g., (Saunders) 1 1 1
Incarnate, br. g., (Geers) 2 2 3
Valpa, b. m., (Thayer) 5 5 2
Alice Dorman, b. m., (McHenry) 3 3 5
Cosette A., b. m., (Loomis) 4 4 6
Iquique, b. h., (Hutchins) 6 6 4
Time—2:13¾; 2:18; 2:13¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.
Americus, br. g., by Rolfo N., dam Picola, (Curtis) 3 1 1 1
Captain Ranko, b. g., (Bogash) 1 2 2 3
Tommy II., b. h., (Wilson) 2 3 3 2
Time—2:21½; 2:20; 2:23½; 2:20¾.

At Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 20.—There was a large attendance and a lot of good sport at the second day's races of the Springdale Park meeting to-day. Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Purse, $200.
Ralphone, b. m. 1 1 1
Florence S., b. m. 3 3 2
Lady Dewey, b. m., (Hartford) 2 4 3
Alpine, ch. g. 4 2 4
Priscilla, br. m., (Worcester) 6 5 5
Agnes Eve, b. m. ....5 6 dis
Seba Wilkes, blk. m., (Hartford) ....7 dis.
Frank S., b. g. ....8 dis.
Time—2:22¾; 2:22; 2:23.

2:26 Class.—Purse, $250.
J. E. C., b. g., (Westerly, R. I.) 7 2 1 1 1
Bijou, br. m. 3 3 7 8 2
McGinty, b. g. 1 4 6 7 4
Eros, Jr., br. g. 4 7 2 4 7
Star Eddy, b. g. 2 9 4 5 5
Lillian Almont, br. m. 6 8 3 3 2
Red Line, b. g. 9 8 8 8 6
Monday, b. s. ....5 5 5 dr
Gov. Page, b. g. ....10 1 dis.
Belle W., b. m. ....6 dis.
Time—2:26½; 2:25; 2:24; 2:25; 2:25.

2:20 Class.—Purse, $300.
Hal P., b. g., (Hartford) 3 1 1 1
John Mitchell, br. g., (Hartford) 2 2 2 3
Lady Golddust, ch. m. 1 3 3 4
Lady Alice, b. m. 5 5 4 2
Frank R., ch. g. 4 4 6 6
Faustina Smith, b. m. 6 6 5 5
Bar-Me-Not, blk. g. ....7 dis.
Time—2:20; 2:20¾; 2:21; 2:22.

At Troy.

TROY, July 20.—The races at Rensselaer Park to-day were well attended, and some fine sport was witnessed. Summaries:

2:37 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.
Hurricane, blk. g., (Renick) 1
Nelly Conway, g. m., (Smith) 2
Audacity, ch. g., (Rowe) 3
Iidio, b. m., (McDonald) 4
Dolly Patchen, (Height) 5
Mary Hill, (Kilborn) 6
Abbie X., b. m., (Manse) 7
Time—2:22¼.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.
Democracy, g. h., (Cahill) 1
Rocky P., ch. s., (Kilborn) 2
Connor, blk. g., (Maguire) 3
Effie Bowers, b. m., (Scott) 4
Sir Alcantara, b. f., (Liekert) 5
Woodshed, ch. s., (Sterling) 6
Time—2:11¼.

2:22 Class, Trotting.—Purse $400.
Norvet, b. g., (Perrin) 2 8 1 1 1
Nellie, b. m., (Murray) 1 1 3 7 4
David King, blk. s., (Green) 10 10 11 2 2
Guy Briggs, b. g., (Myers) 4 4 4 3 3
Ginger, b. g., (Hutton) 3 3 8 9 7
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard) 8 7 7 4 8
Saratoga Belle, —, (Heeney) 9 12 10 5 6
Bay Star, b. m., (Snyder) 12 13 12 8 5
Stambold, b. s., (Thomas) ....7 2 2 10 Dr.
Joanne, b. m., (Maxfield) ....5 5 5 Dr.
Henry D., ch. g., (Downer) ....13 6 9 6 Dr.
Highland Maid, br. m., (McDonald) ....6 11 13 Dr.
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Kilborn) ....11 9 6 Dis.
Time—2:18¾; 2:21¼; 2:20¼; 2:23½; 2:24½.

2:19 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.
Timepiece, b. g., (Snow) 5 1 1 1
Willie Mead, b. g., (Burgess) 1 4 10 5
Bessie A., b. m., (Perrin) 2 2 4 3
Princess Eulalia, ch. m., (Bryan) 4 7 3 2
Marjorie, b. m., (Kerrick) 10 9 2 7
Tom Cole, b. s., (Schultz) 9 3 8 4
Pat Horen, br. g., (Hutton) 8 5 7 6
Ti Point Mary, —, (Cherrier) 7 8 5 9
Earl Wilkes, ch. g. 6 6 6 8
Paynstone, b. g., (Dunbar) ....3 10 9 dr
Time—2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:18½; 2:19.

2:13 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400. (Unfinished.)
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Smith) 1 4
Legras, b. s., (Sherley) 2 1
Big Timber, b. s., (Earing) 4 2
Cling, blk. g., (Titlow) 3 5
G. H. F., b. g., (Renick) 6 3
Othello, blk. g., (Ryan) 5 6
Time—2:13¼; 2:16.

At Combination Park, Boston.

BOSTON, July 20.—After a day's postponement three good races were run off at Combination Park to-day under favorable conditions. Summary:

2:21 Class.—Trot. Purse $500.
Susette, b. m., Nelson-Lorette, by Kentucky Prince, (Gilbert) 1 1 1
Philip L., br. g., (Brennan) 2 2 2
Harry P., b. g., (McDonald) 4 3 5
Walter J., ch. g., (Clarke) 5 7 3
Andy W., ch. g., (Folsom) 3 6 6
Curine, blk. g., (Johnson) 6 4 4
Dot Miller, b. m., (Dodge) 9 5 7
Angelica, ch. m., (Waite) 7 9 10
Fred L., b. g., (Trout) 8 8 8
Narcissus, blk. m., (Brady) 10 10 9
Lissa B., b. m., (Middleby) ....dis.
Time—2:18½; 2:19¾; 2:18¾.

Free-for-All Pace.—Purse $500.
Dan Q., b. g., by Simmocolon-Ypsilante, (Davis) 1 1 1
Refina, gr. m., (Bowen) 2 2 2
Time—2:12, 2:13, 2:12¾.

2:35 Class.—Pace. Purse $500.
Mercury Wilkes, ch. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, dam by Wedgewood, (Palmer) 1 1 1
Evelyn, b. m., (McDonald) 4 2 2
Lady Ayer, br. m., (Dore) 2 6 3
Maud W., ch. m., (Alvord) 6 3 4
Dick Wilton, b. g., (Brennan) 3 5 6
Emma C., ro. m., (Gardner) 5 4 5
Miss Maxie, b. m., (Gillis) ....Dis.
Fannie Bush, b. m., (Porter) ....Dis.
Time—2:19¾, 2:22, 2:20.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—The July meeting at Rigby Park opened to-day. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.
Web, b. g., by Happy Russell, dam untraced, (Walker) 2 2 1 1 1
Genevive, c. f., by May King-Clara D., by Almanaise, (Paine) 1 1 2 2 2
Martha Volunteer, b. m., (Neil) 3 3 3 3 3
Lady Simons, blk. m., (Howard) ....4 4 4 4 dr.
Time—2:17¼; 2:18; 2:20; 2:27½; 2:26¼.

2:35 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.
Royal Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantinople-Bourbon Wilkes, (O'Neill) 1 1 1
Avis, br. m., (Procter) 5 2 4
Parkville Prince, b. g., (Blanchard) 2 4 6
American Girl, ch. m., (Conley) 6 6 2
Blanche, b. m., (Marston) 4 3 3
Walter H., b. m., (Cahill) 7 5 5
Hallie Harden, b. m., (Isabell) ....3 dis.
McJoe, b. g., (Boggs) ....8 dis.
Blue Grass, blk. g., (Kilgore) ....dis.
Time—2:16½; 2:17¾; 2:16¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting, (unfinished.)
Nick, ch. g., by West Wilkes, dam by Yazoo, (Woodbury) 2 1 2
Success, b. g., by Sherman, dam by Almanac, (Demarest) 5 2 1
General, b. g., by Sidmore, dam Thoroughbred, (O'Neill) 1 5 3
J. T., g. g., (Lowe) 3 8 6
Povor, ch. g., (Marston) 8 7 7
Timbrel, b. g., (Paine) 4 4 5
T. T. D., b. g., (Burch) 7 6 4
Queen Wilkes, br. m., (Dwinal) ....6 dis.
Time—2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¼.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 20.—The three days' trotting and pacing meet at Hills Grove opened to-day. Summaries:

2:26 Class.—Trot or pace; purse, $200.
Miringo, b. g., by Falcon, dam Thomdale Chief, (Wilbur) 1 1 1
Billy Mack, b. g., (——) 2 3 2
Gambit, b. g., (Wickwire) 3 2 3
Ben Wilkes, b. s., (Conley) 6 4 4
Bella Wilkes, b. m., (entered by Hub Loun & Co.) 4 7 7
McKinley, b. m., (Tinkham) 5 6 5
Le Brina, b. m., (Conlin) 7 5 6
Fred W., b. g., (McManus) 9 8 8
Georgia R., b. m., (Caruthers) ....8 9 dr
Time—2:21¼; 2:21½; 2:21¼.

2:40 Class.—Trot or pace; purse, $200.
Billy T., ch. g., by Whalebone-Red Oak, (Taylor) 1 1 1
Billy Sennett, blk. m., (Thomas) 2 3 2
Mira W., b. m., entered by Hub Laur 3 2 3
Gray Light, g. g., (Hodgskiss) 4 4 8
Georgia L., ro. m., (Melody) 5 6 4
Admiral Dewey, b. g., (Babeau) 8 5 7
Lady Una, b. m., (Labounty) 6 9 6
Sir Red, ro. s., (Gardiner) 7 7 9
Pearl, blk. m., (Lawrence) 9 8 5
Torma, b. g., (Anoint) ....10 10 dis
Time—2:26½; 2:28¾; 2:27¼.

At Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 20.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—2:18 class, pacing; purse, $300. Silver Maker won, Daisy second, Cynthia A. third. Best time, 2:15½.

SECOND RACE.—2:32 class, trotting; purse, $300. Nigger Jack won, Rosa Lynn second, Tanagra third. Best time, 2:25¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Win the First Game at the Polo Grounds Through Hartman's Errors.

NEW YORKS FINISHED STRONG

A Fine Batting Rally in the Ninth Gave Them Three Earned Runs—Triple Play by Grady and Davis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	52	28	.650
Boston	50	29	.633
Baltimore	46	29	.613
Cleveland	47	30	.610
Chicago	46	35	.568
Pittsburg	42	36	.538
New York	41	36	.532
Philadelphia	33	41	.446
Brooklyn	32	43	.427
Washington	30	47	.390
Louisville	25	55	.313
St. Louis	24	59	.289

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 5.
Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 15; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.
St. Louis in Boston.

The Pittsburg team signalized its first appearance at the Polo Grounds yesterday with a victory that was scored mainly through the bungling work of Hartman and rather weak pitching by Doheny, who was taken out of the game after the disastrous first inning. It was a fine contest from a spectator's point of view after the first inning, and the local team, by a batting rally, made a gallant effort to catch up to their opponents in the final inning, but the best they could do was to give the visitors a very bad scare.

Hartman played like an amateur. In the first inning one run was all that the visitors should have scored, but the third baseman made two wild throws to first base that were directly responsible for four runs. His amateurish work had a demoralizing effect upon Doheny, apparently, and the latter finished the inning in careless fashion.

Meekin did excellent work after relieving Doheny, and the visitors' two runs in the third inning, which eventually proved to be the winning ones, were a result of an error by Davis. Donovan took a long lead off second in this inning, and Meekin turned suddenly and threw to Davis. It would have been an easy out, but Davis dropped the ball. There were two out at the time, and as the next batter struck out the side would have been retired. The error, however, enabled Tannehill to come to the bat and hit for two bases, sending in two runs.

The New Yorks were unable to hit Killen until the seventh inning. From then on he was hit freely, but the batting rally came too late. In the ninth inning the locals made five singles, scoring three earned runs. At this stage of the game Hartman was again the offender, being guilty of a stupid piece of base-running, which cut off a run and helped bring the inning to a close. He was on first and Doyle on second when Grady hit safely into left. Doyle scored and Hartman tried to reach third, but he was easily caught between second and third on a bluff throw to the plate. He would have scored from second on a hit that followed. Grady and Davis completed a triple play in the eighth inning that called forth a strong protest by the visitors. McCreery was on first and Donovan on second when Tannehill hit a little pop foul near the plate. Grady got the ball and threw to Davis, who touched second base, retiring Donovan, who had started for third, and then touched McCreery, who had run down from first. The Pittsburg players claimed that Grady "trapped" the ball, but Umpire Swartwood said that it looked from his position behind Grady as though he caught the ball.

Two games will be played at the Polo Grounds to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	3	1	0	Donovan, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	McCreery, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1	Tannehill, lf.	1	2	3	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	2	2	Gray, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	3	5	0	O'Brien, 1b.	1	0	12	0	1
Doyle, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Padden, 2b.	1	2	4	6	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	0	3	2	Ely, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Grady, c.	1	1	4	2	0	Schriver, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Killen, p.	1	2	0	3	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total	5	10	27	16	5	Total	7	10	27	14	1

New York ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—5
Pittsburg ....5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—Donovan and Joyce. Two-base hit—Tannehill. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—McCreery and O'Brien. Hits—Off Doheny, 4; off Meekin, 6. Double play—Van Haltren, Gleason, and Joyce. Triple play—Grady and Davis. First base by errors—New York, 1, Pittsburg, 3. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2; off Meekin, 2; off Killen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Meekin, Gray. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Killen, 1. Passed ball—Gray. Wild pitch—By Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 8. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

BROOKLYNS WERE EASILY BEATEN.

Magee, the Louisvilles' Pitcher, Was a Perfect Enigma.

Magee, the Louisvilles' pitcher, held the Brooklyns down to one hit in the game at Washington Park yesterday, while, on the other hand, Yeager, who occupied the box for the home team, was hit freely, the visitors winning easily. President Ebbetts will sell Catcher Grim to the Washington Club if the price, said to be about $1,000, proves satisfactory. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Hoy, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	0	1	Dexter, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lacha'e, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0	Wagner, 3b.	1	3	0	2	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	3	8	1	Davis, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	8	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Clingm'n, ss.	0	0	5	7	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	4	3	0	Kittridge, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Magee, p.	1	1	0	1	2
Total	1	1	27	15	3	Total	4	11	27	13	2

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4

Stolen bases—Ritchey, Wagner, Dexter. Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Clarke. Earned runs—Louisville, 3. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 2; off Magee, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Lachance. Struck out—By Yeager, 3; by Magee, 2. Passed ball—Kittridge. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 15; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The Chicagos defeated the Philadelphias to-day by hard hitting. The home team gave a miserable exhibition of baseball. Score:

Chicago ....3 1 0 0 0 9 0 2 0—15
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 14; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Philadelphia, Pratt, Murphy, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 7; St. Louis, 4.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Bostons defeated St. Louis in an almost featureless game to-day, Nichols's pitching being too much for the visitors with the exception of Stensel. Score:

Boston ....2 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 ..—7
St. Louis ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—Boston 5; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The home team managed to win a game from the leaders to-day by good batting. Score:

Washington ....1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 ..—3
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2

Earned runs—Washington, 1. Base hits—Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 3.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The Clevelands outbatted the Baltimores to-day, but the latter hit the ball more opportunely and won an interesting game. Both teams fielded brilliantly. Score:

Baltimore ....0 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 1—7
Cleveland ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games.

In Springfield—Syracuse, 10; Springfield, 4.
In Newark—Newark, 5; Richmond, 2. (First game.) Newark, 3; Richmond, 3. (Second game, called on account of darkness.)
In Toronto—Toronto, 11; Montreal, 4.
In Ottawa—Buffalo, 5; Ottawa, 3.

Two Games in Each City.

Two games will be played in each of the league cities to-day. The schedule is so arranged as to allow the Western teams to start for home on Friday night, so as to be able to play their scheduled games on Sunday.

POLO AT CEDARHURST.

The Rockaways Win from Westchester by a Close Score.

Seldom has more brilliant polo been witnessed in this country than that which the Rockaway and Westchester teams gave evidence of yesterday at Cedarhurst in the first game for the Southampton Challenge Cups. Clear "leads" and "long drives" were the rule throughout.

Rapid exchanges were constant between Messrs. Johnson, Dallett, Myers, and the Waterbury brothers. The latter's courage never failed them, and in the third bout they kept their opponents down to a single score. But their "forward," P. F. Collier, was thrown from his pony twice, and as he struck a safety hit in addition, he lost their side three-quarters of a goal, all of which resulted in a victory for Rockaway. The teams, their handicap and positions, were as follows:

Westchester—P. F. Collier, 2; L. Waterbury, 7; J. M. Waterbury, 7; F. H. Allen, 2; total, 18.
Rockaway—R. La Montagne, 0; J. Dallett, Jr., 5; E. Johnson, 9; George L. Najers, 4; total, 18.

Score.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Club.	Time. M. S.
1	J. Dallett, Jr.	Rockaway	8 00
2	L. Waterbury	Westchester	3 00
3	J. Dallett, Jr.	Rockaway	4 30

Played one-half minute overtime. Westchester fined ¼ goal for safety put.

SECOND PERIOD.

1	J. Dallett, Jr.	Rockaway	1 00
2	J. M. Waterbury	Westchester	1 30
3	George L. Myers	Rockaway	5 15

Played one minute overtime. No goal.

THIRD PERIOD.

1. Dallett, Jr., Rockaway, 11:30.
Played 1 minute overtime; no goal.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1. J. Dallett, Jr., Rockaway, 0:30.
2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Westchester, 4:15.
3. L. Waterbury, Westchester, 8:15.
4. F. H. Allen, Westchester, 0:15.
Played to limit; no goal.

Westchester fined ¼ for safety hit and ½ for foul by P. F. Collier. Rockaway fined ½ for two safety hits.

Rockaway, by earned goals 6
Less account penalties ....½
Total 5½
Westchester, by earned goals 5
Less account penalties 1
Total 4

W. A. Hazard, referee.

Point Judith Polo Tournament.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 20.—The annual polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club takes place here at the Wildfield Farm commencing Wednesday, July 27. The dates and teams that have entered are as follows:

Point Judith Country Club Challenge Cup, Wednesday, July 27; Westchester Country Club vs. Myopia, Saturday, July 30; Meadow Brook vs. the winners, July 27; Rhode Island Cups July 29; Point Judith Country Club vs. Dedham, Narragansett Cups, Aug. 1; Dedham vs. Point Judith Country Club, Aug. 3; Westchester Country Club vs. Myopia, Aug. 6; winners of Aug. 1 vs. winners of Aug. 3.

THE CHESS GAMES AT VIENNA.

The Thirty-fifth Round Played at the International Tournament.

VIENNA, July 20.—This morning the chess players started operations in the thirty-fifth round of the International Chess Tournament in this city, when the pairing was as follows: Lipke vs. Steinitz, Caro vs. Marco, Baird vs. Schlechter, Trenchard vs. Showalter, Burn vs. Blackburne, Walbrodt vs. Pillsbury, Alapin vs. Janowski, Tarrasch vs. Schiffers, Halprin vs. Tschigorin, and Maroczy a bye.

At 2 o'clock, the time for the first adjournment, the following results were registered on the scoring sheet: Schlechter beat Baird, Trenchard lost to Showalter, and Pillsbury worsted Walbrodt. Of the adjourned games, it may be said that Steinitz, Marco, and Tarrasch had winning chances, while the other games were even.

Play was given over this evening at 9 o'clock, when the following additional results were arrived at: Steinitz beat Lipke, Caro lost to Marco, Burn and Blackburne drew, Alapin was beaten by Janowski, Tarrasch downed Schiffers, and Halprin surrendered to Tschigorin.

The scores of all the competitors follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	18	16	Pillsbury	26½	7½
Baird	9	25	Schiffers	15½	18½
Blackburne	16	18	Schlechter	21	14
Burn	18½	15½	Showalter	14½	19½
Caro	12½	21½	Steinitz	23½	11½
Halprin	14	20	Tarrasch	26	8
Janowski	24	10	Trenchard	6	28
Lipke	18½	15½	Tschigorin	19½	14½
Marco	17	18	Walbrodt	15½	18½
Maroczy	18½	15½			

On Friday the thirty-sixth round will be played, when the pairing will be as follows: Schiffers vs. Alapin, Janowski vs. Walbrodt, Pillsbury vs. Burn, Blackburne vs. Trenchard, Showalter vs. Baird, Schlechter vs. Caro, Marco vs. Lipke, Maroczy vs. Halprin, Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch, and Steinitz a bye.

THE BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

Competition for the St. George's Challenge Vase by Volunteers.

LONDON, July 20.—At the Bisley rifle meeting to-day, in the competition for the St. George's Challenge Vase, first stage, 500 and 600 yards, open to volunteers and retired volunteers, at 500 yards, nearly eighty men scored 35 points, the highest possible. Of the Canadians competing, Hayhurst scored 35, Ross 34, Broadhurst 34, Gilchrist 33, Miller 35, McVittie 33, Armstrong 33, Robertson 33, Loggie 33, Black 33, Forbes 32, Hutcheson 32, Fain 32, Brooks 31, Runlans 31, Blair 31, Swaine 31, Simpson 29, Spencer 29, Davidson 28, Lieut. Smith 28.

In The Daily Telegraph Cup contest Broadhurst was among the fifteen highest possibles. In shooting off the tie there were four highest possibles, including Broadhurst. The final ties will be shot later.

In the Martins Cup contest, 200 yards, standing, the high score was 33. Of the Canadians Brooks scored 30, Forbes 30, Simpson 30, and Armstrong 29. They win £2 each.

Private Simpson of the Fourth Manchester Regiment and Sergt. Morrison of the Fifth Lanarkshire Regiment, who yesterday tied at 101 points in the competition for the Queen's Bronze Medal, shot off the tie to-day. Private Simpson won, with a total of 14 points in three rounds at 100 yards. Private Morrison scored 13 points. Both men broke the records.

AN ATHLETIC CLUB FORMED.

Corbett and McCoy Are to Fight Before the Organization.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—Papers of incorporation for the Hawthorn Athletic Club were filed with the County Clerk this afternoon. The headquarters of the club will be in Cheektowaga. Its incorporators are Charles M. Wilson, David J. Nugent, John Maul, Moses Shire, and George N. Brothers. This is the club before which Corbett and McCoy have agreed to fight. At a meeting of the Hawthorn Club, held to-day, it was stated that the contest would be under the Horton law, with five-ounce gloves. Blank forms for applicants for membership will be forwarded to the principal cities in a few days. The initiation fee will be 50 cents. The admission to the contest will be $5, $10, $15, $20, and $25. The architect's plans are for a club building to seat 12,000 people.

Vaudeville at the Knickerbocker A. C.

The second weekly vaudeville entertainment at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night brought out a goodly number of members. An excellent programme was rendered. The club's cozy theatre was very cool during the show, an electrical apparatus for cooling the atmosphere being used.

SEAWANHAKA THE WINNER

This Yacht Easily Defeats the Akabo and the Cicada in Three Races.

FAR AHEAD OF OTHER BOATS

Selection of a Vessel to Race Under American Colors on Lake St. Louis May Now Be Made Without Another Contest.

If appearances are of value the Seawanhaka's chances of being selected as the yacht to carry the American colors in the international contest on Lake St. Louis can be counted as almost a certainty. She won the three races on Oyster Bay yesterday, defeating the Akabo, the latest production of Larry Huntington, as well as the other crane boat Cicada in the easiest possible manner.

Not only did the Seawanhaka finish in the van, but she defeated the Akabo over every leg of the course with a single exception.

Under the weather conditions that existed yesterday afternoon she demonstrated conclusively that she was so far superior to the other boats that it is doubtful if another race will be held after to-day.

In the test yesterday, which was in a fair Summer breeze, the Akabo was defeated by Seawanhaka, in the three races, by 5 minutes 28 seconds. She also led the Cicada by 7 minutes 22 seconds.

The Seawanhaka led the Akabo by 3 minutes 32 seconds. In the second contest she won by 54 seconds, and in the third she was 1 minute 2 seconds ahead of her nearest competitor. During the early morning there was a heavy mist over the Sound and an utter absence of wind.

Story of the Races.

At 2 o'clock the haze lifted, and a light breeze from south by east sauntered along the Sound, while the competing boats, which had been hanging on to the buoy, cast off and stood up to the windward of the line. The course was two miles to leeward and return, and the preparatory whistle sounded at 2:15. Five minutes later the boats were sent away. Akabo was first across the line, being compelled to jibe to starboard in order to keep from crossing before the signal, and before she could again wear around the boom of the Seawanhaka fouled the leech of her mainsail and took the lead, closely followed by Cicada, both on the port tack. Before the Akabo again laid her course, both the other boats had a good lead, and, furthermore, they increased it throughout the race.

The wind was fluky, and when about half way to the outer mark fell to a flat calm. Afterward it came out from the northeast, compelling the boats to douse spinnakers and reach for the mark with the wind forward of the beam, and booms to port. They were timed at the outer mark as follows: Cicada, 2:50:59; Seawanhaka, 2:51:29; Akabo, 2:57:12. The race to the home mark was a pretty one between Seawanhaka and Cicada, the first-named winning by a narrow margin.

The second race was started at 3:55, and with spinnakers to port the trio dashed across the line together. They came up to the outer markboat less than three feet apart and jibed in the following order: Seawanhaka, Cicada, and Akabo. When they hauled on the wind they made a long leg to the southwest on the port tack. The Seawanhaka made the home mark in another hitch to starboard. The Akabo was compelled to make another hitch to port before she was able to weather the leeward mark at the home mark. The Cicada, which was compelled to reef in a little squall, was a bad last.

After a short delay the third race was started at 5:01:00. The Seawanhaka, whose skipper had compared time with the Regatta Committee forty seconds before the signal, went over the line with the whistle, Akabo was second, two lengths astern, and Cicada, whose owner had hurt his knee when reefing in the last race and whose boat was half full of water, was last to slip across the imaginary line. All crossed with booms to starboard and spinnakers boomed out forward and trimmed to leeward of the head sails. The spinnaker-after-guy on the Akabo became fouled soon after the start, and in clearing it the crew lost command of the sail, and it was carried around the jib stay and the boat dropped into last place. The Seawanhaka again led at the outer mark, with Cicada second, and Akabo last. During the run out the sky became overcast, and the crew of the Cicada again reefed, which manoeuvre spoiled what chance she had, for the breeze softened considerably at the outer mark, and the boats were moving slowly as booms were jibed over. When sheets were hauled aft for the beat they all held well to the westward on the port tack, so as to get the benefit of the flood tide. The Cicada was practically out of the hunt, and the contest narrowed down to a duel between Seawanhaka and Akabo. The last named was hindered to some extent by a coasting schooner, but the interference scarcely cost her the race, which was won by Seawanhaka.

The Summaries.

The following are the summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—START, 2:20.

Boat.	First Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Seawanhaka	2:51:29	3:29:22	1:09:22
Cicada	2:50:59	3:29:35	1:09:33
Akabo	2:57:12	3:32:54	1:12:54

Seawanhaka beat Cicada 12 seconds and Akabo 3 minutes and 32 seconds. On the run to outer mark Cicada beat Seawanhaka 30 seconds and Akabo, 6 minutes and 13 seconds. Seawanhaka beat Akabo 5 minutes and 43 seconds. In the thrash to windward Akabo beat Seawanhaka 2 minutes and 11 seconds and Cicada 2 minutes and 54 seconds, while the Seawanhaka beat Cicada 43 seconds.

SECOND RACE—START 3:55.

Boat.	First Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Seawanhaka	4:15:59	4:49:01	0:54:01
Akabo	4:16:18	4:49:55	0:54:05
Cicada	4:16:06	4:58:57	0:58:37

Seawanhaka beat Akabo 54 seconds and Cicada 4 minutes 36 seconds. In the run Seawanhaka beat Cicada 7 seconds, and Akabo 14 seconds. In the beat Seawanhaka beat Akabo 42 seconds and Cicada 4 minutes 29 seconds.

THIRD RACE—START 5:01.

Boat.	First Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Seawanhaka	5:20:07	5:55:00	0:54:00
Akabo	5:21:03	5:56:02	0:55:02
Cicada	5:20:44	5:57:33	0:56:33

Seawanhaka beat Akabo 1 minute 2 seconds and Cicada 2 minutes 33 seconds. In the run Seawanhaka gained 37 seconds on Cicada and 56 seconds on Akabo. In the beat Seawanhaka gained 6 seconds on Akabo and 1 minute 56 seconds on Cicada.

In the three races the Seawanhaka beat the Akabo 5 minutes 28 seconds and the Cicada 7 minutes 22 seconds.

STATE BUILDING WORK STOPS.

Draughtsmen Dismissed Because There Is No Money to Pay Them.

ALBANY, July 20.—State Architect Perry, by reason of lack of funds, has been compelled to dismiss his force of seventeen draughtsmen. Mr. Perry has charge of the erection and alteration of all the State institutions, and to carry on the work of his office had an item for $35,000 inserted in the Supply bill. Gov. Black cut this down to $20,000. The original sum was the minimum with which the work planned and ordered by the Legislature could be carried on. The skilled work called for was being done by Mr. Perry at a cost to the State of one-sixth of 1 per cent., whereas to hire it done by outside architects would cost 5 per cent. Mr. Perry simply could not continue the work, and it must lie idle until another appropriation is made.

Only to-day the State Commission in Lunacy approved Mr. Perry's rough plans for $115,000 worth of buildings for the Collins Farm State Hospital. The working plans cannot be gotten out; neither can those for other work under way. As a result, the State will be the loser in several ways.

Within the past week the condition of affairs has been brought to Mr. Black's attention, and he has acknowledged that he made a mistake in cutting down Mr. Perry's appropriation.

Iron Steamboat Schedule.

The Iron Steamboat Company will resume running regularly to Long Branch and Asbury Park to-day, leaving Twenty-second Street, North River, and Pier 10 East River, as prior to the accident to the Iron pier by the storm of July 13.

ITALO-COLOMBIAN DISPUTE.

Explanation of Differences That Have Grown Out of ex-President Cleveland's Award.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There is considerable misapprehension concerning the exact point of difference between Italy and Colombia, growing out of ex-President Cleveland's award on the claims of Signor Cerruti for losses to his property in the Department of Cauca, in 1885. Colombia has never protested against this portion of the award, but has paid the installments.

Cerruti was a member of the firm of E. Cerruti & Co. Mr. Cleveland found that Colombia had destroyed his means for liquidating the debts of that firm. His decision adjudged to Colombia all of Cerruti's legal and equitable rights in all of his property and required that Colombia on its part should guarantee Cerruti against all liability on account of the partnership debts. It is this provision which Italy now seeks to enforce. The counsel for the Colombian Government, in a recent interview, insists that this article concerning the partnership debts is invalid. Coudert Brothers, who represented Signor Cerruti in the proceedings, have made a statement, showing that it was competent for Mr. Cleveland under the protocol to make just the kind of an award that he did make. They say it would be impossible to deny that under the express language of this protocol the arbitrator had power to determine which of the claims of Cerruti were proper ones for international adjudication, and to declare the amount of indemnity Cerruti was entitled to receive by that method of settlement. Accordingly, Mr. Cleveland determined that the damages to Cerruti individually and as a member of the firm were the subject of international adjudication, and that they amounted to "the net sum of sixty thousand pounds sterling." This provision regarding the partnership debts was necessary to the determination of the amount of indemnity which Cerruti was to be paid. Circumstances, it is asserted, have shown that it was a wise provision.

The partnership creditors have tried to seize upon this net sum now in the possession of Italy; Colombia has taken no steps to protect Cerruti against their claims, and the former Government has been harassed by their importunities.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Rates of the Trunk Line—Commissioner Goddard Tells His Views of the Situation.

Commissioner J. F. Goddard of the Trunk Line Association said yesterday of the rate situation: "The passenger rate situation could be settled in a few minutes by the Presidents of the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Roads should they get together.

"The ill-effects of the recent cut in rates have been largely overestimated, although they have been a disturbing influence to Eastern lines and some injury has occurred. The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday adjourned for about three weeks after discussing the matter without arriving at any definite plan of action. It was thought best to give the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific further time in which to settle their differences. I can see no solution of the passenger rate situation until these two roads agree. The whole matter comes right back to the differential on transcontinental business which it was at one time agreed to give the Canadian Pacific and it is not getting. No appreciable damage to earnings has yet been evident, although some cuts have been made on the low rate to St. Paul. No demand has yet been made to abolish differentials between New York and Chicago, and it is not likely that any will be made at present, although the matter has been sincerely considered.

"The freight situation, westbound, is in a splendid condition. There are a few differences of opinion, but none which causes any trouble. The eastbound situation, however, is not so satisfactory as it was some weeks back. It is likely, however, that matters will be satisfactorily arranged before the heavy Fall movement sets in."

Trunk Line Association.

At a meeting of the Trunk Line Association yesterday a proposition by President Thomas of the Erie Railroad that the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad be admitted to membership was discussed, but no action was taken. The Susquehanna was recently acquired by the Erie, but the announcement that it would be operated independently has prominence with the application for membership to the Trunk Line Association.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Arrangements of the United States Association for This Season.

BOSTON, July 20.—The United States Lawn Tennis Association to-day announced that the single championship will be held at Newport Aug. 16 and the days following. The double championships will be held in two sections, the first at Chicago, (now going on,) and the second at Longwood, Mass., on July 25.

The winners at Chicago and at Longwood will meet at Newport, and the final winners will play Sheldon and Ware for the championship.

The entries for the singles championship must be received by Dr. James Dwight, at the Casino, Newport, on or before Aug. 11, and the entrance fee will be $3, which should accompany each entry. All winners of the tournament will be called on to play Mr. R. D. Wrenn for the championship.

TENNIS AT CHICAGO.

Results of Fourth Day of the Western Championship Tournament.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Good playing and good attendance marked the fourth day of the Western championship lawn tennis tournament. Summary:

Singles.—Third Round—E. P. Fischer defeated G. B. Street, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4. Everts Wrenn defeated Harry Belden, 7—5; 6—1. W. L. Myers defeated Russell Colgate, 6—1, 6—4. George K. Belden defeated D. K. Davis, 6—4, 6—3. J. D. Forbes defeated J. A. Roche, Jr., 6—4, 6—1. T. N. Jayne defeated R. Conde, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. W. A. Bond defeated E. M. Ashcraft, 6—3, 6—0. H. Ward defeated J. A. Ryerson, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles.—First Round—Ripley and Crosby won unfinished match from Ferguson and Ernest by default. Ward and Davis defeated Ryerson and Wrenn, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. Second Round—G. Belden and Jayne defeated Ripley and Crosby, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0. Ward and Davis defeated Myers and Slocum, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Bond and Collins defeated Zabury and Herry, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2. Fischer and Forbes defeated H. Belden and Hale, 8—6, 6—5, 6—2.

Consolation Singles.—Bruce defeated Bliss, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5. W. C. Snow defeated Stanley, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. Van Inwagen defeated Wagoner, 6—4, 5—7, 9—7. Coleman defeated Champlin, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. McGee won from Kellogg by default. Tarry defeated Brooks, 7—5, 6—4. Patton defeated Le Vally, 6—0, 6—2. West defeated Briggs, 6—3, 6—4. Peters defeated Fox, 6—10, 10—8. Stall won from Crosby by default. Seabury defeated Ernest, 6—1, 6—3. Tarry defeated Patton, 6—3, 8—6.

Doubles.—Candee and McKenzie defeated Coleman and Stanley, 6—4, 6—0.

For a Young Colt, $4,000.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 20.—Applegate & McMeekin have sold to C. T. Patterson the suckling bay colt by Hanover, dam Workmate, by Balwark. Price $4,000. The colt is eligible to the Morris Park Matron Stakes.

G. G. Hubbard Defeats Burden at Golf.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—At the Golf Club this afternoon G. G. Hubbard and I. Townsend Burden, Jr., played a tie in a handicap match in Class A for the cup offered by William Gammell, which match was started on Saturday last. Hubbard won by the following score:

Names.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
G. G. Hubbard	86	6	80
I. Townsend Burden, Jr.	89	5	84

Golf in Essex County.

An interesting golf match was played at the Essex County links yesterday between the teams of the Essex County Country Club and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. The latter team was beaten by 7 holes. The score:

DYKER MEADOW.		ESSEX COUNTY.	
Duncan Edwards	0	C. F. Watson	3
A. L. Norris	0	H. A. Colby	0
E. W. Jewett	1	C. A. Gould	0
A. G. Jennings	0	I. H. Powers Farr	1
G. H. Adams	0	L. M. Taylor	2
J. C. Powers	0	F. T. Reed	2
Total	1	Total	8

HEAT CANNOT STOP GOLF

Women at Morristown Go Right On with Their Contest for the Foote Cup.

MISS BESSIE KIP'S VICTORY

One of the Youngest Players, but Her Game Is Excellent—Travis Makes a Low Score in a Match with Tyng.

It would have been difficult to select a more oppressive day than yesterday for a golf contest, yet, notwithstanding the heat, the women of the Morris County Golf Club turned out fearlessly on their links at Morristown, N. J., for their fourth handicap competition for the Foote Silver Cup. The players started early, hoping to finish before the midday heat, but the sun got his work in promptly and fast, and the fair competitors presented anything but a comfortable appearance as they made the last strokes on the home hole.

The first pair started off at 8:30 o'clock. They were Mrs. W. Allston Flagg and Mrs. Oliver Adams, but one nine-hole round was sufficient for them, and they then retired to a shady spot in the almost fruitless endeavor to cool off. The twelve other golfers, most of them being the younger players and so expected to take a more cheerful view of scorching weather conditions, kept on to the end. The heat, however, showed its effect in the scores. With but one or two exceptions the second round was better than the first. The ladies were practically fagged out, and all were glad to finish regardless of the record.

The best scratch score of the tournament was made by Miss Edith Catlin. She did the eighteen holes in 115 strokes, and her second round was one of the exceptions, being three strokes better than the first. Her handicap of seven strokes gave her the net score of 108, but that only secured for her second place, for Miss Bessie Kip, who did the course in the low figures of 116 from scratch, had twelve strokes' handicap, and that brought her in a safe winner by the net score of 104. Miss Kip is one of the youngest golfers in the club, and has only recently reached the eligible membership age. She learned her game well, however, on the Morristown Field Club links, and twice held the women's club cup. She is a steady, careful player, and her game yesterday was decidedly better than was shown by several who are rated above her.

Miss Helen Shelton, the Morris County woman champion, tied with Miss Kip for the second best gross score of the day, 116 strokes. The heat was chiefly responsible for the addition of twelve strokes to Miss Shelton's second half over her score for the first nine holes. Miss Foster took third place in the contest with the net figures of 113. The players who finished with scores, the first six given in full, are:

											Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Bessie Kip—													
Out	5	5	7	7	7	4	4	8	9		56		
In	6	7	5	7	6	4	6	11	8		60		
Total											116	12	104
Miss Edith Catlin—													
Out	7	6	5	8	7	6	5	8	7		59		
In	6	5	5	7	8	8	5	7	5		56		
Total											115	7	108
Miss Foster—													
Out	7	5	6	6	7	6	7	7	10		61		
In	7	7	9	11	8	6	6	8	8		70		
Total											131	18	113
Miss Helen Shelton—													
Out	6	7	4	7	6	5	4	6	7		52		
In	6	6	6	10	8	7	5	7	9		64		
Total											116	0	116
Miss Lydia Bell—													
Out	6	5	8	8	6	8	5	8	11		65		
In	7	5	7	7	12	6	8	11	8		71		
Total											136	20	116
Miss Bessie Little—													
Out	7	6	9	10	9	5	6	12	9		73		
In	6	7	6	11	7	6	7	8	8		66		
Total											139	23	116
Miss S. H. Plum											143	25	118
Mrs. Henry P. Phipps											121	0	121
Mrs. Arthur Dean											131	10	121
Miss C. G. Willis											124	1	123
Miss Marie Bryce											123	0	123
Miss Forsyth											165	22	143

Thus far a different contestant has won each event, the former victors having been Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, and Miss Gertrude Hoy. The fifth handicap for the cup will not be played until September.

In addition to the women's tournament a friendly match was played over the long championship course by Walter J. Travis, the champion Oakland Club golfer, and James A. Tyng. In this game the few members who watched the play saw some interesting and pretty golf. Travis equaled the record for the long course made last week by both Tyng and Henry R. Toler, 87 strokes. The first nine holes Travis and Tyng played in the even number of 43, but Tyng had trouble at two or three holes in the next nine, and his total score for the course ran up to 92. The scores were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—										
Out	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	7	43
In	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	5	5	44
Total										87
James A. Tyng, Morris County—										
Out	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	6		43
In	4	6	7	7	6	4	5	5	5	49
Total										92

August will be a quiet month on the Morris County links. Many of the members will be away to various Summer resorts, and no competitive contests will be played until September.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:
New Jersey—Lodi, James W. Mercer.
New York—Beulah, Carlton F. Pratt.

Physicians are wise in their commendation of Londonderry Lithia Water

Its purity and great remedial properties are sufficient reasons for its having the endorsement of the faculty.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR"
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS ....CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Agents,
Lexington Av. and 31st St.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication............Printing House Square
Up-Town......................1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON....................515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year........................$10.00
Six Months..........................$5.00
Three Months......................$2.50
One Month...........................$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year...........................$8.00
Six Months..........................$4.00
Three Months......................$2.00
One Month.............................75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year...........................$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year...........................$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year...........................$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..........................$2.00

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.
The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

OUR FRIENDS THE INSURGENTS.

The Cuban insurgents now with GARCIA have for rather more than three years lived in the woods and the mountains, alternately hunting the Spaniard and being hunted by him. They are the survivors of much larger bands reduced by disease, starvation, and the bullet to a gaunt and ragged remnant. Death has been their companion. They have seen him strike down their comrades. They who survive have almost daily looked him in the face. They have lived in want and misery. Without homes, without property, their kindred all gone, knowing no such thing as comfort and joy in life, and engaged in ceaseless savage warfare for three years, is it not a little unreasonable for us to expect that these men will at once upon our conquest of Cuban territory be transformed into docile, rational, peace-loving, manageable beings? Is it really surprising that they want to loot Santiago and kill some more Spaniards? Is it surprising that they are vexed and disappointed at Gen. SHAFTER's order excluding them from the captured city?

What have the insurgents been dreaming about during all these months when they have made their beds under the trees on the mountain slopes? What pictures were presented to their imaginations when they thought of the close of the war? They dreamed of food to fill their craving stomachs, they conjured up visions of avenging their own desolate and ruined homes by robbing and wrecking the houses of Spaniards so soon as they should fall into their hands. Living so long like animals, can we expect them to develop at once a respect for law? Do we expect their conception of liberty to be identical with that of a Harvard commencement orator?

Let us be reasonable in our judgment of these Cubans. To begin with, they have not had the advantage of being born in Boston and brought up in Brooklyn. They are not of our blood, and their hardships have been such as human beings ought never to be called on to undergo. We cannot expect to see them behave with entire reasonableness and propriety.

Fortunately we are in a position to put them under restrictions. We shall be masters in Cuba, not they, until the island is pacified. We know what course to take with them. It will be taken kindly and with sympathy, but firmly. The restraints we impose will be for their good. Meanwhile, they will be on probation. If MASO and GOMEZ and GARCIA and the other insurgent leaders on further acquaintance prove to be men of sufficient capacity and substance to set up and maintain a Government, we should interpose no obstacles in their path to power through the choice of the Cuban people. If they prove to be unequal to such responsibilities, time and ambition will bring to the fore fitter candidates for public trusts. Our responsibility will not be ended until the island is completely pacified and a stable Government is set up capable of fulfilling its obligations at home and abroad. The Junta could engage in no more profitable work than that of enlightening the insurgents, leaders and rank and file, on their real relation to our military authorities in Cuba, and in imparting to them some elementary lessons in wise conduct. It would do no harm to tell them that he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.

MILITARY AND NAVAL LESSONS.

Most Americans will read with surprise the report that the naval officers who have been inspecting the wrecks of the Spanish cruisers do not regard them as offering a satisfactory or exemplary type of warship. We have supposed that, however unskillfully they may have been managed or fought in Spanish hands, the ships themselves combined in a remarkable degree speed, protection, and offensive power. We had nothing so fast that was so powerful and nothing so powerful that was so fast, with the possible exceptions of the New York and the Brooklyn. The fault the experts find with the Spanish ships seems to be that the engines, the vital parts, are too easily disabled by gun fire. This seems inconsistent with the other suggestion that what is needed is more battery power with less care for protection. It seems probable that our navy will be continued upon its present lines, of powerful battleships which sacrifice speed to power, and of cruisers which sacrifice defensive armor to speed and power.

However that may be, the war seems to have made an end of one superstition, commemorated by Mr. KIPLING in his poem "The Destroyers." Granted that the Spanish torpedo boats have not been well handled, and that WAINWRIGHT'S destruction of a couple of them was quite irrational and absurd, it is made clear that a cruiser with good guns and good gunners has very little to fear from them, even at night and in or off a harbor, if she keeps her searchlights going. One shell accurately planted is "good" for one torpedo boat, and means her total destruction with all on board. Nobody is going to take chances like that as a regular thing. The formula of a British Admiral that twenty-five torpedo boats can be built for the cost of one battleship, and that twenty-five torpedo boats can "do" one battleship, needs revision. The better way to put it is that twenty-five shells can be made for the cost of one torpedo boat, and that five shells, say, can "do" one torpedo boat. It is a safe prediction that torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers will cut much less figure in the naval budgets of the naval nations hereafter than they have been cutting heretofore. A dispatch boat of high speed which can incidentally shoot a torpedo is a good thing to have, in moderation. But as a terror, or as a revolutionist of naval warfare, the torpedo boat henceforth is negligible. Russia has 96 of this class of craft, England has 161, and France has 242, all of them largely converted into junk by the present war.

Vice Admiral P. H. COLOMB has contributed an interesting paper to the current number of The Pall Mall Magazine, which is deprived of some of its point by the fact that it was written before the operations at Santiago and the destruction of CERVERA'S squadron. But the main point is only sharpened by those occurrences. The main point is that when the navy has done all that it can do, it has still not achieved a victory, and that it is essential that there should be, at the beginning of a war, an army as completely mobilized as the fleet. We had no such army. We had only an army corps of regulars. We were therefore unable promptly to follow up our naval successes. Happily for us, it was "only Spain" that we were fighting, but it might have been somebody much more important. That is what renders especially infuriating the spectacle of ALGER, organizing defeat, and publicly throwing bouquets to himself when it turns out to be a victory.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The disturbances that broke out when the defeat at Manila had to be acknowledged and could not be explained away, and led to Madrid and one or two other cities being placed under martial law, seem to have quieted down without extending into a general revolutionary movement. But the outcome of Spain's internal crisis is still as dubious as ever. The Spaniards themselves are completely in the dark as to what may happen when the inevitable end of the war with America is brought home to the common people. Some predict such a wave of popular anger as shall sweep away the Bourbon dynasty and pave the way for the return of the Carlists. A few look for the re-establishment of the republic. Others expect the army to stand by the throne and save it, if necessary, at the cost of civil war. Others, again, are prepared for a pronunciamiento, such as was common in the first half of the century, and the setting up of a military dictatorship.

The truth is that any one of these things may happen, except perhaps the resurrection of the republic. The seven months of republican rule in 1875 taught Spain a lesson which went deep. Three Presidents succeeded one another in four months; stocks fell to 11, and civil war broke out all over the country, several cities having to be taken by force of arms. CASTELAR himself has spent the best part of the last twenty years advising his countrymen of the virtues of the republican form of government and warning them against adopting it again. "I am a republican," he is on record as saying, "and I will die a republican. The republic has been the tradition and the ideal of my life. But may GOD preserve Spain from the republicans of today!" The Spanish republicans are fairly numerous, but hopelessly divided among themselves. They have not the necessary machinery for making themselves felt at a crisis, and now that CASTELAR has withdrawn from active politics, are without a single leader in whom the nation has any confidence.

The real danger to the reigning dynasty comes partly from the temper of the people, which may carry them further than they mean to go, partly from the Carlists, and partly from the uncertainty as to what the army may do. At present the mass of the people do not seem to be in opposition to the throne. Of the avowed enemies of the present dynasty the Carlists are by far the most numerous, the wealthiest, and the best organized. In the last sixty-five years about fifteen risings have taken place on their behalf. One-eighth of Spain—the inhabitants, that is, of Navarre, the Basque Provinces, and parts of Catalonia and Valencia—is Carlist through and through. Moreover, through the districts that have generally held aloof from the Pretender, among the merchants and substantial classes in the large cities, the feeling has been growing that Don CARLOS might after all be found to be the indispensable man. This feeling has nothing to do with his personal worth, which is far below that of the Queen Regent, nor with his policy, which is pure mediaevalism, nor with his popularity, which is inconsiderable. The argument simply is that as much of Spain's misery has been due to the expulsion of the Carlists in 1833, their return might bring with it some internal peace. It is urged, too, that Don CARLOS would import his own set of men and sweep away the office holders who have plundered the country; though, as a matter of fact, a Pretender who reaches the throne is the last man to offend the old régime by abolishing sinecures and putting a stop to jobbery. What is certain is that Don CARLOS is ready and determined to strike another blow for his cause when the time comes.

If he carries out his threat, everything will depend on the army, and the army is a very uncertain factor. Throughout the century it has held the balance of each successive crisis. It was the army that abolished the despotism of FERDINAND VII., expelled the Court favorites, and brought on the abdication of ISABEL. It was the army that extinguished the republic and restored the Constitutional monarchy. The Carlists have never succeeded because the army has always been against them. Up to the return of the Bourbons in 1875 no revolution was possible without the help of the army, and its officers lent aid now to one party and now to the other, with results that on the whole were beneficial to Spain.

The military party, founded by the late Gen. CASSOLA, has grown to be the most formidable and the only stable power in the State. It has formed itself into a caste apart, despising politics and claiming special privileges over civilians and immunity from ordinary courts of law. Its possible actions are the hinge of the whole difficulty. It is estimated that when the war is over Spain will find herself with a force of over 300,000 men to whom it will be impossible to give suitable employment and most of whom will have returned home in anything but the best of tempers. Such a force is master of the situation. As a clue to the policy it may pursue its traditional hatred of the Carlists counts for something, and a coalition between the two forces, effected for the purpose of driving the Bourbons across the Pyrenees is very improbable. On the other hand, its disposition to act on its own account may urge it to hold equally aloof from the Queen Regent. By refusing to join with either party it may be able to dispose of both and force a military dictatorship upon the country. It is possible that Spain's best interests would be served by a Carlist rising that would give work to the army and practically oblige it to stand by the throne. A civil war would at any rate result in a certain degree of internal stability, such as is not likely to be secured by a Campos or Blanco autocracy.

NOT ACCEPTABLE.

We have reason to accept as true the report from Washington that Secretary DAY is opposed to making the Philippine Islands a part of our territory. We presume other members of the President's Cabinet share the views of the Secretary of State on that question. But if it be also true that Secretary DAY believes it should be our policy, if we capture Puerto Rico and the Philippines, to restore them to Spain at the end of the war, then the country will conclude that the President's chief adviser is not a man of sufficient mental amplitude and breadth of view to give wise or safe counsel on large questions of National duty and honor. It is of less moment that Secretary DAY is reported to be opposed also to the exaction of an indemnity from Spain. By right she should pay the costs to which we are put in suppressing the nuisance of her rule in this hemisphere. Her obstinate resistance should add not only to the penalty but to its justification. The harder she fights the more we ought to tax her, and with the better right. But as we could never collect of her any adequate indemnifying sum except by seizing and administering her home revenues, which would be most unwise, we need not let that question delay the peace negotiation.

The retrocession of either Puerto Rico or the Philippines is a very different matter. History abounds with the recitals of National blunders and National crimes, but there are few that would compare in magnitude with the renewal by us of Spain's license to maltreat her subjects and devastate her colonial possessions. Is Secretary DAY so filled with joy over our war for the pacification of Cuba that he wants to reserve Puerto Rico as the occasion of another war with Spain within five years? It is almost incredible that the humblest and most ordinary American mind should not see that the natural and inevitable results of this war will not be achieved until Spain is driven from this hemisphere. That the Secretary of State should have such a defective view of what is demanded by the National welfare and safety is amazing. Puerto Rico is the one parcel of Spanish territory that we want to keep permanently. It is little enough, considered as an indemnity, but we can make it useful.

The long and short of it is that Spain must not be allowed to keep Puerto Rico, and we could not for a moment think of turning it over to any other European power. It must belong to us.

We should be a faithless and dishonored Nation if we surrendered our allies, the Filipinos, to Spain to be shot, hanged, and starved. DEWEY has supplied them with arms. He is co-operating with them. We are bound by every consideration of truth, good faith, and honor to set them free from Spain.

Moreover, it would be turning backward the machinery of civilization to give back to Spain any piece of territory once wrenched from her dreadful grasp. The Philippines must be opened to commercial progress, to human advancement, to freedom and knowledge.

We trust that the views attributed to the Secretary of State will not influence the negotiations for peace or affect the terms of the treaty. They are not acceptable to the country.

"THE INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER ON GERMANY."

When CERVERA'S ships were destroyed The London Times observed with accuracy that the American sense of humor would be tickled by the change of tone on the part of the German press. The change has indeed been remarkable. That fine flower of Castilian wit, "Yankee pigs," was accepted in Germany at the outbreak of the war as a truthful and vivid description of the origin, progress, and present position of the United States. It was true that Spain was a third-class power, but it was at least a military nation, in the sense of not being an industrial nation, and therefore it was sure to defeat a people who devoted their energies to raising breadstuffs and maintained a standing army of a single army corps.

A good many Americans in civil life, especially Americans residing in Germany, have done their best to persuade the Germans that this was a wrong view. They made no headway whatever. Nevertheless, a great change has occurred. The German press has become, perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say civil, but at least friendly. The reasons for this change have not been any arguments of civilians. They have been the arguments of naval and military officers, especially naval, although it is said that the report of the German Naval Attaché in Cuba upon the behavior of the American troops in attack has had its effect in Germany. But upon the whole the German conversion is a tribute to the intellectual influence of American naval commanders. Commodore DEWEY delivered an illustrated lecture in Manila Bay on the 1st of May upon the manner in which an industrial nation could destroy the fleet of a military nation. This lecture made some impression upon the German mind, although the German newspapers were still of the impression that the Deweyish ships and guns were so superior to the Montojoish that it was not to be admitted that in discipline and morale there was any superiority or even any equality upon the part of the American Navy. They ridiculed our Deweyishness and insisted that a very different story would be told when the Cerveraish squadron should meet the Sampsonish. Well, the Cerveraish squadron has met the Sampsonish, and it is its. Since the running sea fight off Santiago the German press has been insisting that Germany was actuated by the most friendly feelings toward America. This friendliness would be raised to positive enthusiasm if WATSON should have the luck to fall in with CAMARA. But even if that desirable consummation should not occur, our navy has achieved in conquering the German publicists, at least as hard a task as it had in defeating the Spanish ships. "The Influence of Sea Power on Germany" ought to be a most alluring topic to Capt. MAHAN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mail Street is only one short block in extent, but there is no thoroughfare in all New York which is in more constant use, both day and night, and few over which either the foot or the wheeled traffic is heavier. More than sufficient reason exists, therefore, why Mail Street should be carefully and skillfully paved with the best material, why it should be kept in a state of immaculate cleanliness, and why its crosswalks should be so arranged as to give the maximum of public convenience. Not one of these things has been done, and to-day, as for years and years past, the street is about the worst paved one to be found within the city limits, and it comes near to being the dirtiest one. Enough, and more than enough, money has been spent on it, as many a contractor knows to his great joy, and as millions of taxpayers would know to their sorrow if they gave the matter any thought. The trouble has not been too great economy on the part of the municipal authorities, but their reckless granting of permission to every incorporated Tom, Dick, and Harry—and to more than a few not incorporated—to tear up the pavement there whenever an excuse to do so could be found or invented, and their mysterious failure to force the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys to put the street in good condition again whenever the trench-digging was not in progress. The result of this recklessness and of this failure is that Mail Street at its usual worst is a fine imitation of the outskirts of a beleaguered city, and at its occasional best is an alternation of holes and hummocks, into and over which a patient but profane population makes its difficult way with labor and wet feet. For the holes are usually filled with water, and the crosswalks are so laid out that hurried New Yorkers rarely find and never use them. Charitable people try to excuse the horrors of this street by saying that it is a sort of no-man's-land between Government and municipal property, and under dubious jurisdiction, but this theory—a false one, incidentally—doubles the outrageousness of the situation instead of halving it.

Who, after reading the dispatch announcing that the gunboat Temerario has completed its repairs at Ascencion and has started northward again, can doubt that the war is practically over and its end in plain sight? The Temerario, it will be remembered by those who have kept track of the humors of the campaign, lay in wait for the Oregon off the Argentine coast until news reached her Captain that his doomed victim was approaching. Then a terrible—or was it a terrified?—look settled permanently upon his face, and instantly the Temerario—or is she the Timorario?—was headed straight for the interior of South America. She flashed by Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and the people trembled; she rushed the whole length of the Rio de la Plata, and without a moment's hesitation lashed madly forward up the Parana. Then not people, but the very Andes, thought their time had come. Her machinery broke down at last, however, as well it might, and as the Oregon for some reason wasn't up there among the foothills, the fierce—or frightened?—Captain calmed down, cooled off, and began to make repairs. Such work progresses slowly in that region, but it is accomplished at last, and once more he pursues the Oregon. If she takes refuge near Pike's Peak or among the Tennessee mountains the Temerario will get her, sure.

—Siam is a somewhat out-of-the-way place, and the general impression is that the views and customs of the people living there are more or less peculiar, not to say barbarous. It may have been with a view to dispelling this idea and showing how thoroughly up-to-date Siam is that its far-traveled King has just caused to be issued in English a brief and vigorous essay on that most difficult and delicate of subjects—marriage. This rite, the proclamation declares, "is, according to Siamese law, a contract between man and wife, to which the ordinary principles which attach to other contracts are applicable, and it is consequently validly celebrated whenever it clearly results from the words exchanged or from the rites observed that both parties freely consent to take each other as man and wife, provided he or she does not labor under some particular disability." That is as Western as it is plain and sensible, but lest foreigners residing in Siam may have any doubts about their rights, privileges, or responsibilities, a paragraph is added for their benefit. If one or both of the contracting parties are not of Siamese birth "their mutual and simultaneous consent to take each other as man and wife may be legally proved, either at the celebration of the marriage or at a later time, by a declaration to that effect made in the presence of at least four well-known witnesses, before the Minister of the Local Government or his substitute, if the marriage is or has been contracted in Bangkok, or before the Governor of the province where the parties or one of them are living at the time being, if the marriage is or has been contracted in any other part of our kingdom." And great care is taken to keep legal evidence of all marriages. A written deed of declaration must be drawn, either in Siamese, or in Siamese and English, as desired, both versions having the same meaning and intention, in two original documents, by the official before whom it is made, mentioning the date of the marriage, the respective names, age, and place of birth of each party, in confirmation of which data all satisfactory evidence must be produced if requested by the official, and each of these copies must be signed by the official, by both parties, by the four witnesses, as also eventually by such of the parents of one or both parties as may be present. One of these originals is kept and registered in the archives of the office where it has been drawn, and the other copy is forwarded without any delay to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be kept and registered in the archives of his department. Evidently Siam is an extremely civilized country, even though it is still ruled by a "native."

PERSONAL.

—Proud indeed for Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM must have been the moment when Mr. GEORGE J. GOSHEN, the ruler of the Queen's navee, rose in the House of Commons and revealed the momentous fact that, so far as the Admiralty knew, there was no basis for Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM'S tale about British gunners on the American fleet at Manila. Mr. GOSHEN and all his hearers seem to have kept their faces perfectly straight while he made and they heard this carefully mitigated denial, and there was nothing whatever in the incident to hint that Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM is a rather ridiculous person. That gentleman could therefore congratulate himself both on the fact that for once he had attracted public attention which took another form than public derision, and also on the fact that the prospects of his securing employment under the Spanish Government had been materially improved. For he evidently aspires to the position of Embustero Principal—"Boss Liar," as our rude language would put it—in the Bureau of Information at Madrid. The work of that bureau has been badly done of late; it has shown lack of originality and ingenuity, and the officials have now and then even been so careless as to provide news founded on mere truth. The need of what in newspaper offices is called a "shake-up" was evident weeks ago, and Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM saw his chance and invented a myth more wildly grotesque than anything the Madrilanos ever heard in their lives—and in the days of CANOVAS they heard some mighty good ones. Then, to prove that his productions would stand any test, he dropped his specimen invention into the London press and allowed it to ricochet into Parliament. He may well be content with the result, and if the Spaniards do not show their appreciation of his triumphant test by hiring him immediately at a colossal salary it will be clear proof that high ambition and earnest endeavor no longer get any reward in this ungrateful world. By the way, what has Vice Admiral P. H. COLOMB against Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM that he is trying to cast doubts on his revelations? In the last Pall Mall Magazine the Vice Admiral openly states that "the results of prize firing in our own navy at much shorter ranges, [than the bombardment of MONTOJO'S fleet,] where the best hitting is under 50 per cent. of the shots fired, scarcely justify these results obtained in actual war." The sentence has certain peculiarities characteristic of many literary efforts by British officers, but one can gather from it that in practice firing the best English gunners hit the mark less than half the time. They would never do for our service, in which four hits out of five shots is considered only fair work.

—Somebody ought to make a collection of the letters which our soldiers and sailors are sending home from Cuba. They are not very well written, as a general rule, for the literary instinct is not universal in America as it is in France, but they make good reading nevertheless, for they are filled with evidences of courage, patriotism, and a good humor that no hardships or dangers can destroy. All of these qualities are illustrated in a long epistle just received by the mother of FRED S. MCMURRAY, a recent graduate of the High School at Hartford, Conn. He is on the Harvard, and seems to be enjoying the excitement hugely. In the whole letter only one regret is expressed, and that was elicited by the fact that the Harvard was several miles to the east of Santiago when CERVERA'S fleet came out, and so could not take part in the battle. The men had a fine view of it, however, and as MCMURRAY puts the case, "no ship saw more of the fun than we, except the Spaniards themselves." That is a view sufficiently American, but the gem of the letter is this passage: "I did not sleep at all that night from the yelling over my head of the wounded. (I can mimic their yells first rate for you, if you wish, when I get home.) We could not help but pity them they looked so miserable." Varied forms of parlor entertainment are already in existence, and the familiar methods of amusing the family circle are not few, but the one suggested by this young man certainly stands in a class by itself. His idea, in all literalness, is awfully funny.

—A queer problem is troubling certain consciences over in England. While Mr. E. T. HOOLEY, the now bankrupt "promoter," was at the height of his prosperity he gave a gold communion plate to St. Paul's Cathedral, and several people have now asked in print whether this gift should not be sold and the proceeds be divided among Mr. HOOLEY'S creditors. The ecclesiastical authorities have not discussed the question, publicly at least, but their failure to do so may have its explanation in another transaction in which they and the too enterprising financier were involved. The Liberator, a particularly troublesome journal, says: "It has escaped general notice that it has been notified in The London Gazette that, in consideration of a sum of £500, paid by Mr. HOOLEY towards the augmentation of the benefice of Risley, Derbyshire, the Bishop of Southwell has consented to the right of patronage to the benefice of Risley being transferred from him to Mr. HOOLEY! Will the new patron retain and exercise his right, or will the advowson be sold with the rest of Mr. HOOLEY'S effects? The question is a more serious one than that of the gold plate, for that will injure no one; but who can foretell the ultimate consequences of this financial deal between the financier and the Bishop?" Here is, indeed, a hard conundrum, and an interesting one as well.

CURRENT NOTES.

New Englanders have organized the American-Irish Historical Society, the object of which is to make better known the part taken by Irishmen in American history. It is non-political and non-sectarian, and already has about 900 members.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune accuses Mississippi and Tennessee of sending recruiting officers to that city to get volunteers to fill the quotas of their States under the President's second call.

* * *

Senator Frye of Maine preferred to go to the Restigouche for fishing to acting as Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission, and is already on the fishing ground.

* * *

It is told to the lasting honor of Mrs. Mary E. Johnson of New Hope, Va., who died last week, that she had been a member of the Methodist Church for seventy-three years. She was converted at a camp meeting when fifteen years old.

* * *

A Kansas volunteer wrote home the other day that Uncle Sam is feeding his soldiers "a lot better than the farmers of Kansas feed their hands," and that the fellows who do the kicking probably want to make it appear that they "are plutocrats at home and had pie all the time."

* * *

Friends of Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia say that he could not be persuaded to accept the United States Senatorship at any time in the future, and that he has written a letter so declaring in response to a petition asking him to be a candidate, already having many signatures, and being in circulation in every county in the State.

* * *

Prof. J. A. Tufts, Secretary of the Faculty of Phillips Exeter Academy, is preparing a general catalogue of the graduates, of which none has been issued since the Centennial year, 1883. He asks each graduate of the institution to send him his full name, class, college degrees, with dates and name of college, present occupation and residence, and rank, regiment, and company, if having served in the war for the Union.

LETTERS IN WAR TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent allusion to the 500,000 letters brought to Portsmouth by the St. Louis, written by American soldiers at the front to their friends at home, and to which doubtless an equal number of answers will be returned, suggests a thought or two which the present writer would fain present to such of these letter writers as might be reached.

It must be admitted that it would seem very hard lines to these 1,000,000 or so of writers if their correspondence must needs be conducted on postal cards, instead of being securely tucked away and sealed from public gaze in an envelope; and yet, in the light of some past experience and observation, one can but reflect on how many of that number, could they but follow the future history of their own letters to the end, would not wish with all their hearts that such had been the inflexible law, and thus their hand had been stayed in the beginning from recording in fancied security that which will be revealed in the end. For it is true enough for an axiom that—A letter, once its seal is broken, is as public as a postal card; and it is to this consideration that I feel impelled to call the attention of those who will heed. Scores of instances could be cited to illustrate its truth, but two or three will suffice.

If THE TIMES does not invariably live up to the claim made for it by a possibly reckless but surely enthusiastic admirer, that "it is the 'most certainly' infallible paper printed," still it generally manages to shrewdly place any discrepancies at such intervals as to escape the notice of casual readers, but recently it did not altogether do this.

In one column we read to this effect: "Letter writing is in danger of becoming a lost art; economy of thought is reduced to a minimum in the letter of to-day; all this should not be so"—you seem to say—"there is much in one's life which might find expression in written words to friends and become picturesque narrative of personal history, to be perused with interest by others in the future." "Just so," we say, as we turn to another part of the paper and read the letter of H. Carroll White to his mother, just as it was given to the world by those who sought in it the address of the dead woman's son—with all the withering comments thereon.

Now, the moral and legal right of those concerned to give to the press the contents of a letter examined under such circumstances is not the question we are considering; though it may easily be believed—to cite a parallel case on that one point—that if, on the occasion of the sudden death of the late venerated mother of a multimillionaire of this city the funeral director had needed to consult his last letter for the correct address of that absent son and had forthwith published the entire contents, as interesting reading for the public, that without doubt a very pretty test case of his right, moral or legal, to do this would have been the result.

And we believe, but are not quite certain, that it has been decided in English courts that the right to use letters—at least for literary purposes—does not pass to the executors of the recipient on the latter's death, but reverts to the writer or his heirs, at least to the extent of gaining their consent to publish. But it is concerning the futile sense of security with which we put on paper that which shall be forever beyond our recall that we have to do now.

An incident of days before the civil war burned into the memories of some of the youthful participators therein an object lesson which stood them in good stead as a warning for a lifetime. The school children of a county seat village were permitted by the genial storekeeper one Summer day to open a Post Office on the premises and draw mail matter from some barrels of papers and letters, left stranded years before in an upper room, when an executor's sale by a distant kinsman had closed the estate of an extinct county family—a family proud and reticent, with a history full of interesting passages, unshared with their neighbors.

Letters were there in numbers that had passed back and forth during the Mexican war. Some, written home by the two soldier boys, as they waited with Gen. Taylor in Matamoras; some, brought back—their only belongings—by a comrade who left them dead at Buena Vista. No envelopes had they; but they had been folded over and over and sealed, every one, by black wax or red wafer, or the transparent, oblong, pansy-colored "motto," with silver device; but always the inevitable seal, under whose security was written words for the eyes of one reader alone, but now, when the mail was distributed, studied over for the delectation of a crowd of juveniles. The keen eye of the old Squire saw that night the names of some old clients on his youngster's quota; a few curt questions, a brisk confiscation, and he had sudden business over at the Court House Square. Later in the evening a hot fire, for July, burned in the big store stove.

It was a legal holiday at the new Post Office next day, and the erstwhile amiable storekeeper shamefacedly told the amazed children to "get out; he couldn't bother with them." An honest effort was made to retrieve the scattered letters, though without success; but out of that one day's play grew, in some subtle way, results far-reaching and pitiful; whose half revelations estranged hearts and darkened lives—and the old Squire was racked the rest of his life, as pertained to good black and white evidence, between a legal instinct to destroy nothing and a moral obligation to destroy everything.

And now, again, a reminder. With the heroic achievement of Hobson began the recalling of some of the braver deeds of the war for the Union; and a roll of honor began to grow, made of names distinguished for bravery, or, perhaps, some heroic action with which the country rang with applause a generation ago. Some there are who regard that list with jealous affection. In a sense, that was "their war," that war for the Union. What they had to give to their country was given then. As we read over the list of those who did such gallant service, one name strikes us with startling familiarity in quite another connection; we take out the letter of a dead friend and read an episode, not pleasant; and the narration ends: "I write this in confidence; if it were known to others than those named he would be court-martialed and dismissed from the service in disgrace." And the name of the man mentioned is a name among the heroes!

There let it stand, in a place surely won by unquestioned bravery and patriotism. But what a morsel for sensation mongers! And as we sacrifice the precious characters to insure the safety of words never meant for publicity, we seem to hear, as the flame curls up the sheet, the voice of their writer say, "Thank you," and can only wish that if any one is anywhere waiting with sickening dread of that most despicable thing, the useless raking out of the past of a story that will take the laurel wreath from their dead hero's brow and place there a stigma instead, that they could know there is one chance the less for that now.

And as we file away the old letters, embellished with old-time war devices by the dozens, we think we should like to suggest a design for the present time; one that might in the hands of an enterprising stationer find its way—in National colors—into every camp and on shipboard, to impress on each letter writer a possibly new thought. A design also that would work up beautifully in sterling silver for a civilian's desk furnishing, and would disgrace neither delft nor dresden. The device should be an ostrich, hiding its head securely in an envelope, while each plume of its body—a typical pen—fluttered to the cold world items of personal history; and on the envelope should be emblazoned the legend, "A letter, once its seal is broken, is as public as a postal card." X. Y.

New York, July 16, 1898.

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's TIMES an extract from The Washington Star upon "The Sign of the Dollar Mark," which was not very satisfactory. Perhaps Max Müller's explanation of it will interest your readers.

He tells us that the first Spanish dollars were coined at Cadiz, and stamped with the Spanish coat of arms of Charles V. This was a shield, supported by two pillars, the pillars of Hercules, erected by the ancients in the South of Spain, marking what was then considered the end of the world. "Ne plus ultra," the motto beneath. These pillars are represented by two upright lines united by a scroll, and this sign, taken from the first dollar coined, became very naturally the sign of the dollar mark. Thus it seems as if Old Spain had left her stamp on us after all.

The sign of the English pound is of the same origin, only the lines are horizontal instead of vertical, and joined by an L from the Latin, for libra, a scale. M. E. S.

New York, July 19, 1898.

THE SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your article in to-day's paper of the "Protest of Merchants" against the stoppage of cars on the Sixth Avenue division pending the construction of the electric system, the thought suggested itself to me that should Mr. Vreeland be willing to lay the tracks in sections, a stage running between the streets where the work is being carried on would give those who wish an opportunity to avail themselves of transfers to the first car on the other side of the track in construction, thereby avoiding the laying of tracks on either side of the elevated pillars and only one side of the street would require the stages, for one track was laid at a time between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth Streets last year, and there seems to be no reason why the same cannot be done this year. F. N. W.

Pawling, N. Y., July 19, 1898.

The Spanish Character.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Pro-Spanish sheets or ill-informed minds in the United States will continue to talk of Spanish honor, Spanish chivalry, Spanish gallantry, and the like. They are non-existent. So is Spanish sentiment, and so is Spanish ability. The honor is corruption wholesale. The chivalry is the robbery of herded and slaughtered conscripts. The gallantry is that kind of bestiality which requires an American soldier with an American bayonet to be on guard wherever a woman nurse of the Red Cross would minister to Spanish suffering. The sentiment was shown in the murder of the Maine. The ability of the nation is exhibited by the exclusive and unanimous reliance of its officials on lies. Its intelligence is measured by the preference of its people for exactly that sort of fool and fraud food.

NUGGETS.

Spain Should Stop.

If Spain keeps on, the only floating thing she will have will be a debt.—Yonkers Statesman.

Simply Brutal.

It's bad enough that they must eat mules in Havana. To ask if they serve it table d'oat or a la cart seems to savor of levity.—Philadelphia Times.

His Trade.

The Policeman—What's your trade?

The Suspect—An ironworker.

"Is that so? I'll see what you know about it. I used to be in the trade myself."

"I—I mean in a laundry."—Indianapolis Journal.

Without Precedent.

Twynn—There is something very odd about this invention of Bunting's.

Triplett—What is odd about it?

Twynn—He does not claim that it will revolutionize the whole industrial world.—Detroit Free Press.

Couldn't Translate It.

"Is that your baby?" asked the interested party. "What a cute little child. What is he saying now?"

"I don't know," replied the perplexed father. "You see, his mother carries the code book."—Philadelphia North American.

LONESOME.

L. N. Beeman in New Orleans Picayune.

Laws! Ah nevah thought Ah'd marry
Any other dusky coon
Afteh Zekiel died an' luf me—
Leastwise not so sinful soon—
But yo' see hit all was this away:
Topsy—that's mah oldes' gal—
Kep' a frettin' 'cause she's lunsome,
An' a heap o' folderol.

Now, Ah sets a store by Topsy,
Light complected, wavy hah—
Balance all is kinky niggahs,
Black as Carolina tah—
So Ah sets up nights a-thinkin'
An' cudgelin' mah brain,
An' a-wonderin': "Shell Ah marry,
So she'll quit a-raisin' cain?"

Thar was Hezekiah Judkins,
Pow'ful han'some as to looks,
An' he wore a standin' collah,
But he nevah was wuth shucks.
Brothah Haskins—that's our preachah—
Made a heap o' eyes at me,
But he'd done boxed two a'ready,
Cotch me bein' number three.

Ole man Bumpus owns a dirt cart
An' puts on a heap o' style,
But he's got eight pickanninies—
Mos' too many fur dis chile.
So, to please mah Topsy, min' yo',
'Twasn't 'cause Ah cared a cent,
Ah done married Jurdan Sandahs,
So's to quit a-payin' rent.

Zekiel wasn't dead a fortnight
'Twell Ah made mah second choice,
An'—that do seem right smart funny—
Brotheh Haskins tied de splice.
But now Topsy's cuttin' coon-jines—
Reckon like as not she's mad—
'Cause huh mammy cotched huh sweetheart;
Lunsome, hey?—Hit shore is bad.

THE SENECA IS HERE

Wounded and Sick on the Transport Suffered Terribly.

NO WATER FIT TO DRINK.

Only Two Doctors and One Nurse, and No Surgical Appliances.

Patients Now Well Cared For and Isolated to Prevent a Possible Outbreak of Yellow Fever.

The United States transport Seneca, Capt. Decker, with sick and wounded soldiers and several civilians from Siboney, Cuba, arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, where she was detained by Health Officer Doty, there being a number of cases of suspicious fever on board, which it was decided should be sent to Swinburne Island for observation.

Of the others on board thirty-four were sent to Bellevue Hospital. These are the most dangerously wounded, whose cases need immediate attention, and there were also some who, being immunes, were taken to the hospital and then released. The rest were taken to Hoffman Island, where they will be held for a sufficient period of time to allow any conditions to develop. Among these are Col. Yermsloff, Attaché of the Russian Embassy, and his servant; M. Djevatsky, Col. Hildegaard, Military Attaché of the legation of Norway and Sweden; Commander N. E. Andersen of the Royal Swedish Navy, Lieut. S. Akiyama of the Japanese Navy, Gen. H. Enver Pasha, Turkish Military Attaché, and his secretary, Henry C. Finkelstein; Col. Van Horne, Eighth United States Infantry; Capt. W. E. English of Gen. Wheeler's staff; Mrs. Sylvester Scovel, Miss Jeannette Jennings, and a large number of correspondents for various newspapers here and abroad.

No Yellow Fever Cases.

While there is not even a remote chance that the suspected cases are yellow fever, yet it is decided to be in no manner due to the conditions existing on the Seneca that the dreaded disease did not make its appearance. The ship was fitted out for transporting troops, and had absolutely no accommodations for sick and wounded, and the plainest necessities for a hospital ship were lacking. When the Newport went to Siboney after disembarking her troops, the passengers boarded her for the return trip here. At that time the Yale was in the vicinity with sick and wounded, and it having been suddenly determined to use the big steamer for other purposes, those on board her were hustled on to the Seneca without ceremony or preparation. Several other vessels having sick and wounded on board were ordered to transfer them to the Seneca, and thus without provision for such a journey the vessel started on her trip north. At the last minute Drs. Hicks and Bird, Assistant Surgeons, were put on board, and Miss Jeannette Jennings, who is a member of the Red Cross staff, though not a nurse, hearing that no nurses were on board, took ship at the final moment, and without her the sufferers say they would have been in a bad way, indeed.

On Bunk of Boards.

The sick and wounded were put into the steerage of the ship as fast as they came on board. Rough bunks of boards were hastily constructed, and the quarters of the sick were more like cattle pens than habitations of human beings. Yet the soldiers were packed in the dirty quarters, which on account of the crowded condition became filthier each day during the voyage.

There was not a thermometer on board to take the temperature of the fever patients, and as a result no fever chart was kept. In fact, nothing could be done to determine whether the illness was yellow fever or of a malarial type. Consequently Dr. Doty was unable to make a diagnosis, and having no history of the cases is forced to depend on his own investigations. For this reason he determined to take no chances, and decided to treat the vessel as infected.

On the first day out the ice supply was exhausted, and thereafter the suffering of the fever patients was terrible. The water in the tanks was bad, and many were made ill by drinking it, while some of the fever patients became delirious. An attempt was made to distill some of the water, but with little success.

Probably the worst condition of all was that there was not a surgical instrument of any kind on board. There were no bandages, and many of the passengers tore up their clothes to provide these. There were absolutely no antiseptic appliances, and some of the wounded men had not had their bandages changed since leaving Siboney, twelve days ago. Fifty of the sick lay in the hold with nothing but blankets between them and the board bunks, and the supply of medicines was only such as the doctors happened to have in their cases, and which they were compelled to use sparingly.

Convalescents as Nurses

As soon as Miss Jennings realized the condition she had to contend with she summoned to her aid a number of the convalescents, among them Capt. Walter Joyce of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a number of the correspondents, and these set about nursing the sick. The fever patients were isolated in the most comfortable part of the ship, the foreign Attachés giving up their cabins for use as fever hospitals.

Many of the patients were suffering with wounds which, while not being serious, still made it impossible for them to get about without assistance. There were not enough well and strong men to help them about, and sick men lay in the hold of the ship suffering for a draught of fresh air that was denied them. Every one of the passengers who could be spoken to for a brief minute said that a crime had been commited when the Seneca was allowed to leave Cuba with wounded and sick men on board.

As soon as the Seneca dropped anchor Dr. Doty visited her and measures were at once set on foot to relieve the horrible condition of affairs. Fifteen of the passengers, ill with fever, were at once transferred to the Health Department tug and taken to Swinburne Island, where last night it was stated that all were comfortable and that no alarming symptoms had appeared. Indeed, it was shown that the patients were improving since their removal from the quarters on board ship. The fever, it was said, is probably malaria, and will be greatly benefited by the cool, fresh breezes that blow over the island.

It took almost an hour to make the transfer of the thirty-four wounded men and immunes, and before leaving on her trip to the hospital the tug touched again at the quarantine wharf. It was then that a good view was obtained of the wounded soldiers who fought until disabled for their country and were sent home like cattle to recover. All show the marks of their desperate trip, in emaciated forms and drawn faces. A number of women were waiting on the pier when the boat stopped. One white haired woman waved her hand to a tall soldier sitting near the rail and he blew a kiss to her. "Thank God, I've seen you again," sobbed the old lady. "And thank God, I'll be treated like a white man, now," called back the soldier, and then weak from the exertion he dropped back into the arms of one of his comrades and was helped into the cabin.

The disinfecting boat Wadsworth lay alongside the Seneca all day, and the work of cleansing the transport was thoroughly done. At 6 o'clock many of the passengers were transferred to the Wadsworth and taken to Hoffman Island, where quarters had been provided for them. The tug State of New York of the State Health Board took the foreign Military Attachés to the island, and while many of these complain bitterly of the circumstances that make them prisoners, they have been persuaded to take the matter as cheerfully as possible, having been assured that everything necessary for their comfort will be provided.

Transferred to Bellevue.

Commissioner of Charities Keller and Dr. Doty have been in consultation for several days concerning the care of the wounded to be removed to Bellevue Hospital, where provision was made in the Sturgis pavilion for treating ninety patients. Dr. Doty assured Mr. Keller that there was hardly a [illegible] of infection, and Mr. Keller assured Dr. Doty that the Bellevue patients would be kept in strict quarantine while in the hospital. At 4 o'clock the tug Fidelity, with Commissioner Keller, Drs. Birge and Chisholm, and a corps of trained nurses steamed up to the quarantine dock. After a consultation between Mr. Keller and Dr. Doty it was decided to take only those to Bellevue whose wounds demanded immediate treatment. The immunes were also sent on board the Fidelity, and released after reaching Bellevue.

At the Charities Pier.

When the Fidelity arrived at the Charities Pier, at East Twenty-sixth Street, a corps of doctors were on hand to assist in the debarkation of the patients. Those who could walk were assisted to the pavilion, while ambulances and stretchers were provided for the others. Every poor fellow breathed a sigh of relief when he saw the clean cool quarters provided for him, and one remarked that many a man would be well now had he had only a small part of such accommodation on board the Seneca. A strict quarantine is to be maintained at the hospital and only physicians and nurses will be allowed to enter the pavilion until such time as word comes from Dr. Doty as to the condition of the patients on Swinburne and Hoffman Islands.

The disinfecting tug Wadsworth, which took the passengers and the slightly wounded soldiers to Hoffman Island, also touched at the quarantine dock long enough to allow Dr. Doty and his assistants to land. In this brief time, however, some of the waiting ones on the pier were enabled to exchange greetings with those of their relatives on board. Among these were Mrs. Joyce, wife of Capt. Walter Joyce of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, who came home ill of malarial fever, but who was cured by the sea voyage and helped nurse the sick in the Seneca. Capt. Joyce would only say that everybody did the best he could, but he added, "That was pretty bad." To his wife, however, he whispered that the conditions on board the Seneca were beyond description, and that he had seen as many horrors there as on the battlefield.

Another of those whose malaria was cured by the sea voyage and who helped to nurse the sick, was Second Lieut. Edgar F. Collins of the Eighth Infantry, whose brother, ex-State Senator Collins of Williamsport, Penn., was on the deck to greet him.

Accounts of Correspondents.

The correspondents were loud in their denunciation of the authorities who were responsible for the condition on the Seneca. One of them was J. E. Chamberlain, and he said:

"We had two physicians on board—young contract-doctors both of them, who, though assiduous in their attention to the sick and wounded, were without experience in surgical or general practice. They were not furnished with any surgical instruments whatever, and when a wounded man's life below was threatened by an accumulation of pus on the breast, the doctor had nothing better than a table-knife to perform an operation with. The operation was not performed. This sending of wounded men on board, not of a hospital ship, but of an ordinary transport, without any surgical implements, and scarcely any antiseptic appliances, was not the only error of the expedition. The ship was very poorly stocked with food; it was without ice, and the drinking water, a remainder of some which had been brought from Tampa, was turbid and vile to such an extent that it could not be drunk."

Tribute to Miss Jennings.

The "angel" of the Senaca, as one of the sick men put it, was Miss Jeannette Jennings of the Red Cross. What the patients thought of her is best set forth in the following paper, signed by every person on board the ship and of which Miss Jennings is justly proud. It is the official statement of condition subscribed to by the officers:

The undersigned United States officers and other passengers on board of the steamship Seneca returning from Siboney, Cuba, full of sick and wounded men from the Santiago campaign, have observed with admiration the heroic and self-sacrificing manner in which you have cared for these suffering men. We have seen how unremitting you have been in your attention to the sick and wounded who were put on board the steamer without the most ordinary provision for their care and comfort. We have seen how at the outset you took pains to procure from the steamer State of Texas needed supplies which they otherwise would have been without, and we have been witness to your devotion in preparing food for them, in watching for their wants, in administering medicine and making them as comfortable as possible. We cannot see this trying journey come to an end without giving you some expression of admiration for your conduct and our hope that your devotion will meet with fitting reward.

This testimonial is signed by George L. Byram, Lieutenant United States Cavalry; F. G. Southwayd, Major Second Massachusetts Volunteers; F. W. Hall, Rough Riders; Omar Bandy, Lieutenant Second Cavalry; Walter Joyce, Captain Seventy-first New York Volunteers; Edgar L. Collins, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry; L. H. Gross, Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry; Edward H. Martin, Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, and every other man on board the ship.

Miss Jennings's Story.

Miss Jennings is among those who went to Hoffman Island. She says she received invaluable assistance from Lieut. R. W. Dowdy of the Seventeenth Infantry, one of the immunes who was released when he arrived at Bellevue. Miss Jennings said that the Surgeon General's Department was responsible for the failure to equip the Seneca with the necessary supplies and surgical instruments. She said also that the food supply was inadequate, and that it was criminal to send sick and wounded on board a ship in such a condition.

Dr. Doty said he found the Seneca in a vile condition. He was particularly bitter against the authorities for not supplying the doctors on board with thermometers for taking the patients' temperature.

"If they had had these," he said, "they could have marked the course of the fever, and it could have been distinguished at once if yellow fever existed. It is beyond my understanding how such a condition of affairs was allowed to exist, and the result is that these people will have to be detained here until we can make our own observations. I do not anticipate any danger, but this is the only safe plan." Referring to the danger of yellow fever being brought North by men invalided home, Dr. Doty said:

"Some time ago I made the statement that in my opinion troops which return to the United States from Santiago should be brought directly to a Northern port instead of being taken to Tampa or some other Southern station. I have neither directly nor indirectly suggested that cases of yellow fever be removed from Cuba and brought to New York. This would not only be impracticable but dangerous, both to the patients and the people of the United States. Those who are affected with yellow fever are commonly desperately ill, and recover or die in a very few days. An attempt to move them on board of a steamer would in some cases cause a fatal result, besides probably infecting the ship, &c."

Dr. Bird, one of the physicians on the Seneca, was seen for a few minutes as the Wadsworth was lying at the quarantine dock. He refused to discuss the situation, saying: "We did the best we could, although we were sorely hampered by the lack of surgical instruments and delicacies."

John Sheehan's Account.

John Sheehan of Company D, Seventh Infantry, who was wounded in the right thigh and who is now in Bellevue, speaking of the treatment of patients on board the Seneca, said:

"I was transferred from the Relief. On the Seneca the men were half dressed. I was almost dying for a drink of cold water. We were two days out on the Seneca and had nothing but warm water and hard tack.

"There were only two doctors on board and a Red Cross nurse, Mrs. Jennings. She almost worked herself to death. Every one of us also want to thank Capt. Dowdy for the way he worked over us poor fellows. He volunteered to act as nurse for us, and worked twenty-four hours a day, and saved many a life. The only thing the Captain couldn't do was to get us cold water. For water we nearly died, and would have done so hadn't the boat touched Hampton Roads. What treatment we got was all right, but we wanted cold water and kindness. They are usually cheap, but at that time they were mighty dear."

A Former Cuban Colonel.

J. H. Huau of Jacksonville, Fla., who was formerly a Colonel in the Cuban Army, and who was released as an immune, said that he had seen the fight on San Juan heights, and that never had he seen such grand bravery as exhibited by the American soldiers.

Edward A. Hunt of Company K, Sixth Cavalry, who also acted as a correspondent for a Philadelphia newspaper, in speaking of the battle of San Juan heights, said:

"Why, for nine hours there was simply a little hell. The shots came from the tops of trees, in the grass, from behind, and goodness knows where. The enemy could not be seen, save for a few heads bobbing up now and then behind intrenchments."

When asked about the fight and bravery of the Seventy-first Regiment, he said that every man was a hero, because results showed it. "The was no cowardice on the part of any Americans," he said.

The only Seventy-first Regiment man on board who landed at the hospital dock was Alton K. Moore of Company K. Moore is disabled from rheumatism. He was one of the invalids least able to help himself, and had to be carried on a stretcher. He could only speak a little above a whisper, but became energetic when the story of the alleged cowardice of the Seventy-first was told him.

The Charge Up the Hill.

"When the Seventy-first charged up the hill at San Juan it was hit more than any other regiment," said Private Moore, "and the foreign officers who saw the fight and the charge praised the conduct of the Seventy-first. When the commanding officer yelled 'Forward!' every man went forward, and during the fight the only men going to the rear were the wounded. Col. Downs led the Seventy-first in person, shouting, 'Keep going forward, boys. Whatever you do, don't fall back,' and every man responded. I can't imagine what inspired the story that any Seventy-first man forgot his duty."

A number of the wounded told the story of the sufferings on board the Seneca, and their stories agreed in every instance. The nurses, however, were loath to let the men excite themselves by talking, and the patients were too happy at the changed condition to disobey orders.

It appears that the Seneca stopped at Fort Monroe on the way up with the intention of leaving her patients there. The health authorities there, however, refused to receive the men, and without making any diagnosis or inspection compelled the vessel to come to this port.

THOSE AT BELLEVUE.

Following is the list of those whose wounds required immediate attention, and who are now in the Sturgis pavilion of Bellevue Hospital:

Officers.

Egbert, Henry C., Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Infantry, gunshot wound of left lung.

Corliss, August W., Major, Seventh Infantry, shot in shoulder.

Byram, G. L., First Lieutenant, First Cavalry, shot in head.

Gross, Louis H., Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, shot in left knee.

Soldiers and Civilians.

Allen, Bruce, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry; wounded by shell in foot and hip.

Andrews, J. E. Color Sergeant, Troop B, Third Cavalry; gunshot wound of abdomen.

Arthur, Charles, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry; shot in left leg and thigh.

Baldwin, Theodore A., civilian; shot in left side.

Ball, Fay, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; shot in right ankle.

Boardwine, James M., Company A, Second Infantry, shot in right breast.

Gruner, Leuce, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; shot in right knee.

Graebing, Laurence, Corporal, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; shot in left thigh.

Grant, Thomas A., Company D, Eighth Infantry; perforation of tibia.

Henry, Charles, Company C, Ninth Infantry; shot in right shoulder.

Hunt, Edward A., Company K, Sixth Cavalry, shot in left leg.

Johnson, Nels, Sergeant, Company C, Fourth Infantry, shot in left leg.

Jacobson, Lewis, Company D, Seventh Infantry, shot in left leg.

Leary, John T., Company C, Ninth Infantry, shot in left leg.

Lorowoy, Norman, Company A, Seventh Infantry, shot in right leg.

McIntyre, W. J., Company F, Seventh Infantry, shot through right lung and right arm paralyzed.

Moore, Alton K., Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, chronic rheumatism.

Mose, J. H., Company A, Fourth Infantry, shot through head.

Muller, Jacob, Company C, Fourth Infantry, shot through both legs.

Paegelow, J. A., Quartermaster Sergeant, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, shot in left chest.

Perry, Charles B., Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders, shot in head.

Russ, Frederick, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, shot in left hip.

Russel, James, Company C, Third Infantry, shot in right temple and eye.

Sheehan, John, Company D, Seventh Infantry, shot in left thigh.

Smith, William, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, shot in left leg.

SWINBURNE ISLAND PATIENTS.

Following is the list of the fifteen fever patients who are now at Swinburne Island:

Bugher, T. F., Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Buffington, —, Company E, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Ennis, John, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Hall, John M., Company M, Sixth Infantry.

Knight, —, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mooney, —, Company E, Second Infantry.

Murdock, —, Company B, Third Infantry.

Novak, James, Company G, Eighth Infantry.

Paley, William, photographer, Edison Kinetoscope Company.

Rutherford, —, Company B, Second Infantry.

Smith, P., musician, Sixth Infantry.

Snapp, —, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry.

Wilson, —, Company A, Second Infantry.

Washburne, Morgan, clerk in Quartermaster's Department.

Weiber, Henry, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry.

THE IMMUNES RELEASED.

Following are the immunes who were released after landing at Bellevue:

Betancourt, A., correspondent.

Coolidge, J. G., Boston, Mass.

Dowdy, R. W., Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry.

Genovar, F. B., Senator, St. Augustine, Fla.

Huau, J. H., Cuba.

A WOUNDED MAN'S EXPERIENCES.

After Being Shot He Was Stung by Huge Cuban Spiders.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20.—P. H. Bernard of the Fourth United States Light Artillery stopped at the Dennison Hotel today en route to his home, in Cleveland. Bernard was wounded at the battle of El Caney and told an interesting story about how he received his wound.

A ball passed clean through his body, and he remembers nothing more for twelve hours, when he found himself in a field hospital. Then, in addition to his bullet wound, it was discovered that he had been bitten eight times by huge Cuban spiders while he lay in the trench before being found.

New York Soldiers Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Four new cases of typhoid fever were reported at Camp Alger to-day, all from the Sixth New York. The names of the patients are Corp. G. G. York and Privates Henry L. Churchill and Robert Olsen, Company E, and August Bucholz, Company A.

CONGRESSMAN FLEMING ILL.

Underwent an Operation for Appendicitis in a Boston Hospital.

BOSTON, July 20.—Representative William H. Fleming of Augusta, Ga., was operated upon successfully to-day at the Massachusetts General Hospital for appendicitis. At a late hour to-night he was said to be doing well. The Congressman came to Boston on Tuesday as a member of the Postal Commission. Last evening he complained of pains in the stomach, and this morning a physician was called in and diagnosed the case as appendicitis. He was then taken to the hospital.

LELAND LEASES THE GRENOBLE.

Well-Known Landlord to Open the Hotel Oct. 1.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Warren Leland, Jr., proprietor of the Ocean House and one of the best-known hotel men in America, has leased the Hotel Grenoble in New York, and the Grenoble apartment house adjoining, for a term of ten years from Oct. 1 next. On that date Mr. Leland will take charge and open both places. Several well-known hotel men sought to secure the Grenoble, but Mr. Leland was selected from all the rest.

The sale of the Hotel Grenoble under foreclosure proceedings took place on Tuesday, July 12. The plaintiff in the action, John H. Browning, was the buyer, on a bid of $62,000 over another mortgage for $275,000, making a total, with accrued interest, of $339,577. It was generally admitted that the figure was far below a conservative estimate of the value of the property. The Grenoble is a seven-story structure, occupying a plot 100.5 by 75 at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

GERMANY NOT UNFRIENDLY

Recent Communications Dispel All Doubt at Washington as to Her Neutrality.

DEWEY'S FLEET STRENGTHENED

According to Advices, the Monitor Monterey Should Now Be at Manila—The Spaniards Will Make a Desperate Defense.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Further inquiries to-day in official quarters as to the alleged complications between the United States and Germany in the Philippines failed to elicit anything which might serve as a foundation for the reports of such complications. On the contrary, it is learned that there have been recent communications between the two Governments of a decidedly friendly nature, and that at no time since the war began has there been greater reason than now exists for confidence in Germany's neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain.

Reports of misunderstandings in the Philippines or elsewhere should not be too readily assumed as the basis of inferences of national unfriendliness. Indeed, it is believed to be the desire, as it is also the interest, of both Governments, that the relations of traditional friendship between them should continue unbroken.

According to the calculations at the Navy Department Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite should now be reinforced by the coast defense vessel Monterey, which, with her tender and collier, the Brutus, has now been about twenty days out from Honolulu. With the addition of this fine and powerful monitor, Dewey will be amply able to take care of himself so long as the naval forces in the Philippines are maintaining the relative proportion they now occupy. However, the disclosure by the State Department of the lack of foundation for the sensational stories of strained relations with Germany has largely abated the anxiety entertained at the Navy Department as to Dewey's position at Manila.

Designs for Dewey's Sword.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Navy Department continues to receive elaborate designs for the sword to be presented to Admiral Dewey under act of Congress. One of these, which came to Assistant Secretary Allen to-day, is a bas-relief of an actual sword, with the hilt set with many brilliant stones, representing diamonds and rubies. The design itself, with the many brilliants, is more costly than most swords.

Warships Return to Manila.

HONGKONG, July 20.—The German third-class cruiser Kormoran has returned to Manila, and the British first-class gunboat Plover goes there to-morrow. There is no communication with Manila except by warships.

AUGUSTIN'S FINAL STRUGGLE.

He Claims He Can Rally a Strong Army to Oppose the Bombardment of Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—A Chronicle special from Cavite, dated June 23, says:

"In case of the expected bombardment of Manila, the area to which the Spanish may retire will be limited to the American and insurgent lines surrounding the city. There may come a struggle, for the Spaniards have burrowed intrenchments and fortified hills and knolls for the final fight. It is known here that every energy is bent within the city to prepare for the closing scenes. The people are exhorted by the clergy and military authorities, and their hopes are buoyed by false reports as to relief from Spain and Spanish triumphs in the West Indies and along the Atlantic Coast.

"Augustin is credited with an assertion that he can muster 150,000 troops. No one seriously believes that he can marshal 20,000. The city seems as nearly ready for the conflict as the material in the hands of the Spanish can make it.

"It is freely predicted that there will not be a bloodless capitulation of Manila, as it is feared that there will be a long and bloody resistance.

"One hundred and eighty-five wounded Spanish soldiers were sent into Manila recently under the Red Cross flag. They were part of the victims of the campaign that the rebels have conducted against Manila for seven weeks past, and their removal was a relief to themselves and their captors.

"That many of them lived to get back to Manila is due almost entirely to the skill and sacrifice of the surgeons from the American cruisers—Dr. S. H. Brownwell of the Petrel, Dr. D. N. Carpenter of the Raleigh, Dr. G. Broderick of the Concord, and Dr. J. B. Greene of the McCulloch—who gave up much of their time to the Spaniards under orders from Admiral Dewey. Other fleet surgeons also assisted.

"The McCulloch had an exciting chase up under the guns of Manila this morning on a mission that concerned the safety of Flag Lieut. T. M. Brumby, who left Cavite in a small launch to go to the British cruiser Immortalite, at anchor with the foreign fleet off the mouth of the Pasig River. When he was well up the bay the lynx-eyed watch on the Olympia detected a larger craft steaming out of Manila under a flag that looked like the Spanish colors. The McCulloch was ordered to get under way, and a few minutes later the dispatch boat went rushing up the bay at a fifteen-knot gait. Every officer had his side arms buckled on and the crew stood ready at their guns. They headed direct for Manila, in order to get inside the fleet and cut off the retreat of the supposed Spanish boat. When she neared the fleet it was discovered that the craft under suspicion carried the Austrian flag, and the chase ended.

"The McCulloch held her course, however, and made a careful examination of the batteries in front of Manila and a close inspection of the foreign fleet. No hostile demonstration was made.

"The German fleet now here, not counting supply vessels, includes the Kormorant, Kaiser, Kaiserin Augusta, Irene, and Princess Wilhelm, and their metal exceeds that of any other fleet here. The British fleet includes the Immortalite, Bonaventure, and Rattler, but the presence of so many Germans is expected to draw other ships. The French have the Breaux and Pascal, and the Japanese the Matsushima."

MANILA READY TO SURRENDER.

Reported the Citizens Will Haul Down the Spanish Flag in Spite of the Authorities.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20.—According to advices brought by the Empress of India from Hongkong the news of chief importance is that Manila is ready to surrender; not that the Archbishop and Captain General are going to voluntarily capitulate before they are compelled to do so, but that the backbone of resistance is unquestionably broken, and upon a real show of force and intention to bombard the town, if the officials do not give in, the Spaniards will haul down the Spanish flag. Intimations to this effect are received from many sources.

The correspondent of the Hongkong Press, writing under date of June 23, says the chief subject of discussion in Manila, in Cavite, and with the American fleet is the presence there of so many German men-of-war and no transport or supply vessel in port.

Further details of the great fight of May 1 filter through some high officials of Manila as time passes. It now appears, according to authentic information in the hands of Consul Williams that out of 491 men on the Reina Cristina 364 were killed, only 127 having left the ship. An officer who was aboard and now in prison, tells me that one could not step a foot in any direction on her decks without coming in contact with pieces of flesh or dead bodies, such was the power of American guns and the skill of the American gunners.

Manila papers continue to publish monstrous stories about the Americans, and do not hesitate to employ the most contemptuous epithets, all of which are whetting the appetite of the Americans to get even with them for uncalled-for insults.

More seizures of arms are reported from Hongkong. It is suspected that the arms and ammunition were to be shipped to the Philippine insurgents. The seizure consists of half a million rounds of Mauser ammunition, 208 breech-loading Mauser rifles, and 112 muzzle-loading Enfield rifles.

MADRID HEARS FROM MANILA.

Augustin Takes a Hopeful View and Is Ready to Fight.

MADRID, July 20.—Señor Sagasta and Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declare that the latest news from the Philippines is of the most favorable character. Gen. Correa's advices indicate that the insurgents are now displaying "only a lukewarm hostility toward the Spanish troops."

Captain General Augustin sends an official dispatch asserting, under date of July 14, that, while the blockade is becoming very strict, the enemy had lost heavily in several recent engagements, "by which the morale of the American force has been weakened and the Spaniards have been greatly encouraged." The dispatch alleges also that "the garrison is ready to fight to the death," and that Gen. Monet and several officers who had escaped from Matabebe have arrived there.

Captain General Augustin concludes as follows:

"Modestly and without exaggeration, which is contrary to my character, I have described with loyal candor the situation, to which I am consecrating all my efforts for my country and my King."

AMERICAN LADIES IN MANILA.

Two Who Have Long Been Residents in the Beleaguered City Write to Relatives in Maine.

From The Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette.

Following are extracts from letters received by Miss Stonie Tucker of Thomaston, from her two sisters, who have lived in Manila for a number of years:

"Manila, May 4, 1898.

"It seems almost like a dream to be living in so much war excitement. The Americans sank every Spanish gunboat and killed and wounded 490 men within twenty minutes, and they did not lose a ship, and had only five men wounded. It was awful while it lasted, but it was all over before we got much frightened.

"On Monday they made the attack on Cavite and in an hour blew up the entire place, and last night hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the only remaining dome in the place. What glory for our countrymen! I am proud of them as can be, but dare not say so here.

"Admiral Dewey does not want to bombard Manila, but the General here is rather stubborn and does not want to give in, so I think he will fight to the last,' and will lay Manila in ashes before he will surrender. What is to become of us all I don't know; we have one British man-of-war here, and I believe others are to come soon, so we may take refuge there.

Natives Pleased, Spaniards Downhearted.

"The natives are all delighted at the turn of affairs, and their faces are beaming with satisfaction, but the poor Spaniards look sick. I really can't help pitying them. They fought well and bravely, and the United States Admiral says he shall consider it an honor to shake hands with so brave a man as the Spanish General.

"The Englishmen are all quite safe and look most calm and collected with the exception of a few. Two have high fever and one has gone raving crazy. Poor young fellow, it is quite sad to see him. He lives but a few houses below us, and last night he tried to jump out of the window, after which he was more calm, and slept for the first time since the Americans arrived.

"Last evening we took our usual drive in the city, but it was far from enjoyable; nearly everybody has deserted Manila and gone into the country, and the streets are full of soldiers and dead men. There are thousands here in Santa Ana.

"It will seem strange to have this an American port. Within ten years the Spanish language will not be spoken here, and, as the Englishmen say, the place will be overrun with Yankees.

"June 1.—Here we are still in Manila and all safe, but still blockaded. The Americans are sailing all over the bay, doing just as they please, but they can't get a hold of Manila, as Dewey has not the troops to land if they bombard. We are quite happy and well so far in the midst of war's horrors, but shall certainly leave if things grow worse. I shall feel bad to leave my house to be pillaged by robbers.

Pillagers' Work.

"The English people who left their homes in Cavite on May 1 found everything destroyed; pianos cut up, furniture all broken, mirrors and glasses smashed, and clothes stolen. A great many of the natives will not fight, but they have formed a band of robbers and come into the city to pillage whenever they can.

"Admiral Dewey is anxiously waiting the arrival of his troops before he begins to fight. The Spanish are doing all they can. Last night in front of our house they drilled about 1,000 men, volunteers, 500 of whom are natives, and they were joining the Spaniards then to get arms, but would fight with the Americans when they came. This was what a native woman told me.

"The latest report is that Spain is negotiating with France to buy the Philippines and in that case there will not be much of a fight except with the rebels, for Gen. Aguinaldo says he will not let the Spaniards hold Manila.

"June 3—The fighting is going on hot and heavy some little distance from Cavite. People are rushing out our way for safety. Poor souls, it is hard finding a safe retreat. The Spanish ladies just about live in the churches, saying their devotions to the Virgin Mary. I am sending this letter on a Japanese gunboat which sails to-day."

A cablegram has since been received by Miss Tucker saying that her sisters had left Manila and had gone to Hongkong, arriving there July 1.

PRISONER SHOT AND BURNED.

Mob Riddles a Man Accused of Murder and Sets the Jail on Fire.

NATCHEZ, Miss., July 20.—A telegram received here to-day announced that an infuriated mob had stormed the Simpson County Jail at Westville, killing W. T. Patterson, who was confined therein under the charge of murdering Lawrence Brinson. The jail was set on fire, and the building and the body of the prisoner were burned. The unfortunate man was literally riddled with bullets. Patterson killed Brinson in April, 1897, as the result of a quarrel. He had four trials, but always escaped sentence on some technicality, and the mob became wearied of the law's delay.

Thought to Have Been Abandoned.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station have a pretty little nine-year-old girl that they think has been deliberately abandoned. She says her name is Ella Clark and that she lives at 2,047 Second Avenue, "between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets." Detective Schindler found her after midnight last night sitting on the steps of a Third Avenue house near Twenty-fourth Street. She was crying bitterly, and said she was lost. When asked who she was and where she lived she gave the number above. There is no such number near the streets she names. When taken to that neighborhood she could not recognize it nor could any one about identify the child. She had a little bundle of clothing, and this makes the police believe that she either ran away from home or was put out with the intention of getting rid of her.

Four Indian Murderers Arrested.

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, July 20.—While the Indian Agent was paying treaty money to the Indians at Heron Bay yesterday Constable Whalen arrested four Indians for eight murders committed during the last four years. The prisoners were brought here and lodged in jail.

Fire at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 20.—The Milburn-Bass Wagon Factory was burned here to-night, and is a total loss. The plant, stock, &c., was valued at $125,000; insurance, $65,000.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

Capt. Christiansen of the Wrecked Bark Stirling, Who Was There Several Weeks Ago, Tells of Them.

Capt. Hans Christiansen of the Norwegian bark Stirling, that was recently wrecked on the Rosario Reef off Cuba, has arrived, with his wife, by the steamer Uto, and is at the Stevens House. It was his honeymoon voyage, and he and his wife will long remember the adventurous trip they made.

The couple were married in London, and sailed on the Stirling, which carried a cargo for Cape Town. From there the bark sailed in ballast for Apalachicola, Fla., to get a cargo of lumber for England. On June 16 they arrived off Barbados, and then sailed west-northwest for four days. On June 20 in the morning there was a heavy mist, and during its continuance the vessel struck. The fog lifted at 10 o'clock the next morning, and they found that they were on the Rosario Reef, five miles off the Cuban shore. There was five feet of water in the hold, and parts of the keel that had broken off on the rocks were floating about.

The crew, with the Captain and his wife, abandoned the vessel and started to make their way to the shore through the channels of the reef. A vessel was sighted, and the boats made for it, and found it to be the Spanish schooner Rosario. Their officers reported they were short of eatables. Capt. Christiansen paid the Spanish Captain $60 to take his party to Batabano. On landing they were surrounded by a large number of Spaniards who begged of them food or money to buy it. They were polite at first, but later, when they supposed that the party was composed of Americans, they became abusive.

The party took the train for Havana, and found that the entire route was guarded by soldiers. On arriving at that city on June 23 they called on the Norwegian Consul, and on the following day Capt. Christiansen took a walk with the Consul in the streets.

"Business," said Capt. Christiansen, "was dead, and provisions were outrageously dear. In a restaurant two boiled eggs cost 50 cents. As for bread, there did not seem to be any in the city, and everybody had to eat hard crackers and biscuit.

"One could see soldiers everywhere. A good deal of provisions was smuggled in from Yucatan by small vessels that made their way through the reefs to Batabano. The captains of those vessels were quite familiar with all the channels, and once inside the reefs they could not be followed by any warships. On unloading at Batabano the provisions were forwarded to Havana by train, and that was the reason why the road was so strictly guarded.

"There was no yellow fever nor smallpox in Havana itself, but in the country all around and throughout Western Cuba both diseases prevailed."

Yacht America Going to Cuba.

BOSTON, July 20.—The famous schooner yacht America, which won the international cup in the early fifties, was owned by Benjamin F. Butler, and is now owned by the General's son, Paul Butler, is going to Southern waters. Mrs. Ames, wife of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, now at the front, and daughter of Gen. Butler, will have the craft put into commission, and with her family will go on a sea trip to visit her husband, and also her son, Lieut. Butler Ames, Adjutant of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

CERVERA'S OFFICERS REUNITED.

Affecting Scene When Spanish Prisoners on the Harvard Met Those at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 20.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived in the offing shortly after sundown this evening with thirty-four additional Spanish officers, prisoners of the United States, aboard. The tender Standish soon transferred them to the Naval Academy wharf, where an affecting scene took place. The new arrivals were embraced tenderly by their brother officers, who arrived last Saturday, and there was hardly a dry eye among the men as they greeted one another.

LEWIS JACKSON'S DEATH.

The Coroner's Jury Holds the Boy's Father Responsible for It.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 20.—The jury which, under Coroner Ricardo, has been investigating the death of Lewis Jackson, the boy found cut to pieces on the West Shore Railroad tracks at Tea Neck on Tuesday morning, to-night returned a verdict stating that while the cause of death was unknown to them they held the father, Samuel Jackson, responsible for the boy's death.

Albert Terhune, who dragged the boy out of the pond on Monday, when it is now supposed the father tried to drown him, was located to-day and corroborated he story told by Mrs. Jarvis relative to the boy struggling in the water and the man standing on the bank watching him without going to his aid. The colored man was, according to Terhune, calm and collected and not in the least excited at that time. After Terhune had pulled the boy out of the water and while Dr. McFadden was trying to revive him the man said he was the boy's uncle.

Another and a very important witness was brought to light to-day. She is Mrs. P. W. Spencer of State Street. She says she overheard a conversation between Jackson on Monday morning, during which Mrs. Jackson told her husband he must somehow or other get rid of the boy, who was Jackson's son by his first wife.

Medical men say that it is certain the boy was not killed by the train, as the blood in the body was congealed for a considerable time previous to the train mangling the body. Jackson still refuses to say anything.

Reinthaler—Newman.

Miss Eulalie L. Newman, daughter of Mrs. M. Lang Newman of 490 Mott Avenue, was married yesterday noon to Dr. Jonas E. Reinthaler, an ex-officer of the German Army. The ceremony, which took place at the Hotel Savoy, was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. Calman of Munich, Bavaria. Dr. Albert E. Reinthaler, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lucius R. Finch.

Lucius R. Finch, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, who was in his eighty-sixth year, died on Tuesday of ailments resulting from old age at his home, 1,106 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Finch was born in Connecticut, and came of a race of farmers. In his early manhood he was overseer on a railroad. His first business venture was as a grocer at New Haven, and the firm of Barnes & Finch prospered so that when in the sixties Mr. Finch came to New York and obtained membership in the Commercial Association, afterward the Produce Exchange, he was financially independent. Mr. Finch did business as a flour and grain merchant under the style of L. R. Finch & Sons, with his sons Edward L. and Henry T. Finch, who survive him, for a few years, but he ceased to be active in business more than a quarter of a century ago. He was, however, a constant visitor to the Exchange until last April, and was conspicuous long after his age had passed forescore for his hale appearance and erect carriage. Mr. Finch had always been active in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of Dr. Snodgrass's Plainfield congregation. He had been a widower since 1853. Funeral services will be held at Plainfield to-morrow. Burial will be at New Haven, Conn.

Obituary Notes.

CYRUS K. WILBER, General Western Passenger Agent for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, died at his home at Elgin, Ill., Tuesday afternoon after a long illness with Bright's disease.

JAMES JOHNSON, the millionaire ship owner of Oakland, Cal., died at his Temple residence Monday night from complications brought on by excessive smoking. Capt. Johnson was the owner of many coastwise vessels, and was intereted in many deep-water ships, besides owning considerable agricultural land and allied interests. He was sixty-two years old.

Funeral of Mrs. E. G. Seaman.

Funeral services were held at the family residence yesterday for Mrs. Emeline Geer Seaman, who died on July 18 at her residence, Woody Crest, High Bridge, in the eighty-third year of her life. She was the widow of Edmund B. Seaman, who was for seventeen years a member of the Board of Harbor Masters of the Port of New York—fourteen years as Port Warden and three years as presiding officer of the board. Mrs. Seaman was the youngest daughter of Seth Geer and his wife, Lucinda Peirce. The Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois and the Rev. H. M. Cox of the Union Reformed Church of High Bridge were the attending clergymen at the services. The interment was in Woodlawn.

THE GUATEMALAN REVOLUTION.

Situation in the Republic Reported as Growing Alarming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—Mail advices received in this city from Guatemala contain information to the effect that the pending revolution in the southern republic has reached alarming proportions. Prospero Morales, one of the leaders of the last uprising against the late dictator, Reyna Barrios, is said to be plotting to carry the forthcoming elections and, if possible, assume the reins of government.

Morales is gathering an army about him and collecting arms and ammunition. He is now at Margrues del Suchiate.

W. A. SIMMONS INDICTED.

Former Collector of Port of Boston Accused of Fraud in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20.—William A. Simmons, former Collector of the Port of Boston, is accused by Thomas B. Bryan, former President of the World's Fair, of practicing fraud to secure valuable real estate. To-day the Grand Jury returned true bills on three counts charging Simmons with obtaining signatures and property by false pretences.

It is claimed that Simmons represented himself as buying property for the Clark syndicate, thread manufacturers. Mr. Bryan is said to have exchanged Chicago property worth $185,000 for Florida real estate of little value.

No Lake Fish Trust.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—It is stated that the movement to form a big fish trust on the great lakes by English capitalists has been abandoned, and that a similar organization backed by American capital will be formed.

New Holland Nearly Destroyed by Fire

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20.—The village of New Holland, ten miles northwest from here, was nearly destroyed by fire today. It is estimated the loss will reach $75,000.

More Klondike Gold Arrives.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 20.—The steamer Lakme arrived to-day from St. Michael with 100 passengers and gold dust estimated at $250,000, in addition to drafts representing a large amount.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—Suddenly, July 20, Edward Willis, son of John and Amanda W. Abendroth. Funeral notice later.

CHADSEY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, Francis Wayland Chadsey, at his late residence, 1,339 Bedford Av. Funeral private.

CHAMBERS.—After a brief illness, on Tuesday, July 19, Ethel Notman, beloved wife of Walter B. Chambers of New York City, and daughter of Jane C. and the late Peter Notman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral services from her late residence, 115 East 72d St., on Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

Philadelphia and Broadalbin papers please copy.

CURLEY.—Rev. John M. A solemn anniversary mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. John M. Curley will be celebrated in St. Michael's Church on Thursday morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock.

Clergy and friends are invited to attend.

NEWELL.—At Parker's Landing, Penn., July 19, 1898, Zenas Newell, aged eighty-five years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUCKERMAN.—At Newport, R. I., July 19, Joseph Tuckerman, in his 88th year. Funeral service at Emmanuel Church, Friday, at 11:30.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 20.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ANDERSON, Carl A., 65 E. 132d St.	1	19
APPELBACH, Lena, 37 Essex St.	4	19
ANDERSON, Charles, 517 W. 59th St.	35	18
ABRAMS, T. D., 222 West 23d St.	64	18
AMBURTH, Charles, Foundling Hosp.	2	20
BONDY, Paul L., 23 E. 99th St.	1	19
BOENTGEN, Willie, 537 E. 72d St.	1	19
BARBAND, Christian, 804 E. 148th St	61	15
BROWN, William, Bellevue Hospital	54	16
CALLAHAN, Mary, 60 Gouverneur St.	73	18
CONKLIN, Patrick, 318 W. 142d St.	45	18
CARRIER, Mary A., 156 Greenwich St	53	18
CANNON, James H., 245 E. 51st St.	44	18
CULHANE, James, St. Joseph's Hosp.	1	17
CRAIG, Samuel, 130 Goerck St.	50	20
DEELWATER, Meta D., 25 E. 115th	29	19
DISCH, Hortense, 207 W. 95th St.	1	19
DAILY, Ester V., 694 E. 136th St.	4	16
ELLARD, John, 1,180 5th Av.	1	19
EWINGSON, Charles, Foundling Hosp.	1	17
FOGARTY, John, 253 E. 33d St.	32	17
FINK, Fannie B., 585 Robbins Av.	1	19
FINK, James D., 594 Wales Av.	32	17
FRANZ, John, 203 W. 24th St.	55	19
GRASSTUCK, Hermann, 1,895 3d Av.	45	18
GRETZ, Albert, 305 E. 29th St.	34	19
GROSS, Catharine M., 1,200 So. Boulevard	1	17
GUNDY, James, Pelham Av.	35	17
GRUPIA, Harris, 73 Essex St.	17	19
GROSMUCK, George, 449 W. 37th St.	1	19
HALA, Mary A., 338 E. 73d St.	17	19
HENDERSON, Alexander, 255 W. 24th	35	19
HENNESSY, Mary E., 1,502 1st Av.	51	18
HARRIETT, Clarence, 26 E. 109th St	1	19
HYAMES, Lotta V., 1,522 3d Av.	17	20
KOEHM, Harry A., 207 E. 125th St.	1	19
KRAEMER, Fannie, 65 Mangin St.	15	19
LOHRMANN, Henry C., 239 Eldridge	22	18
McGUIRE, Thomas, 1,979 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGEE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURRAY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURRAY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURRAY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OERNITZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OWENS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OEHLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEFFER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
POLLOCK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEARCE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PASCALL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAYMOND, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROHIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RECK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPREGEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STONE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STIERLEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHENNAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHAFER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIMIONETTE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCANLON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SLEVIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SWEENEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOBIAS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEBB, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WAGONER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEISSE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOODS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZVANOVEC, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZACHGOW, [illegible] 54th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn.		
BRETIGMER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARRY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COYLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCOTTA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHADSEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLANCY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONDERMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARROLL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAVIS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DARBECK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DITTMAR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DALTON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DORSEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOYLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOYLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ERNST, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FERGOLA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOGERTY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORBES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLASSGOW, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOVERN, [illegible] Clove [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HODGE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOPKINS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HORSTMANN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HERTEL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HANNON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IRWIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JUNG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENNEDY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEAVER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MERKLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORCK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOORE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURNANE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEWMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'RIORDAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PALKO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PETERSEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PFEIFER, [illegible] 94th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REAGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROZAVIA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROACHE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REUSS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHNEIDER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SWIFT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMERS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SNYDER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TURNSTALL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRACY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VOLLMER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEISTEIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WETTERER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WARREN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZEIDLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company

(OF CHICAGO.)

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 18, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.......$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.......1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young.......President
Luther Kountze.......Vice-President
James Timpson.......2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.......Treasurer
William P. Elliott.......Secretary
Clark Williams.......Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.......Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Frederick O. Barton, Gustav E. Kissel,
C. Ledyard Blair, Luther Kountze,
Dumont Clarke, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Richard A. McCurdy,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.......$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

FIVE DOLLAR SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES in the **MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS** in the **Equitable Building**
120 Broadway

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
and Dealers in
U. S. Government Bonds.
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong and dull.

Although the stock market yesterday was again inactive and without special feature, it was a decidedly better market than for several days past. Stocks were strong where they have recently been weak, and throughout the list there was shown new and encouraging strength. The day's net changes were chiefly fractional advances, although in several instances the gains amounted to more than a full point. The total transactions were less than 140,000 shares.

⁂

It was a very dull day and the market was almost entirely professional. Again commission brokers were made conspicuous by their inactivity, and the bulk of the trading came from the professional contingent. The room traders, however, seemed to have either suspended or abandoned their attacks upon the market. There was none of that aggressive bearishness which has characterized the markets of the past few days. In fact, it looked very much as though the bears had sold themselves to a standstill, and yesterday some of the clearer sighted professionals turned about and started to buy stocks.

⁂

Among the room traders there seemed to be a feeling that the pressure put upon the market has been productive of none of the expected results. This has been apparent to shrewd observers ever since the hammering has been going on, but it was not until yesterday that the bears themselves seemed to realize how futile has been their efforts to bring about liquidation.

⁂

Security holders have all along refused to be frightened either by the many alarming stories put into circulation or by the forced declines in prices. They have not sold their stocks, and as a result bear plans have miscarried. The only result of the pounding to which the market has been subjected has been the extension of the short interest.

⁂

It should be considered as significant that yesterday, coincident with the suspension of the bear raids, the yellow fever scarecrow and the German intervention bugaboo dropped out of sight entirely. Nothing was heard of these two powerful bear arguments; apparently with the bear plans abandoned, there was no need of them.

⁂

Rumors regarding the probability of early peace played an important part in yesterday's market. Assertions that the Spanish Cabinet had decided to look for some opportunity to end the war were responsible for a generally better feeling. These rumors were not definite enough to induce much buying of securities, but they were an important factor in changing the attitude of the professional traders.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. The new 4s were 1 per cent. higher on the bid price at the close, the 4s, coupon, and the 5s, registered, ¼ higher, and the bonds, coupon, ⅛ higher. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 124, and $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110⅝.

⁂

In State bonds, $9,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71⅝.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1⅝	National Lead pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Brook. Rap. T.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Pacific Coast	1⅝
Chi. & Northw.	1	Peo. Gas, Chi	½
Consol. Ice	1⅝	Pullman Car	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Great North. pf.	½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	¾	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	2⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Wire pf.	1⅝	Illinois Steel	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	2½	Morris & Essex	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & Rio G. 1st	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1½
Gr. B. & W. deb. A	1¼	Un. Pac. coll. tr. 4½s, t. r.	1¼
Kings Co. El. 1st	¾		
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2⅝

Bonds Declined.

Louis. & N. gen. 6s	1	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1
St. L. Southwest. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $109,989,014; balance, $7,737,742; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $297,896.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.85½ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾@5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 13-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 101⅝; Illinois Central, ½, to 111; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 53⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅝, New York Central at 120½, and Erie at 13¼. British consols were firm at 111 7-16 for money, and 111½ for the account. The Bank of England lost £23,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Lisbon at 80, in Rome at 107.60, in Madrid at 69.62, against 68½ Tuesday; in Buenos Ayres at 173.20.

THE RATE WAR CONFERENCE.

Much talk was heard yesterday regarding the likelihood of an agreement between the various Trunk Line Presidents and a restoration of rate schedules at their meeting to-day. To some extent the strength of the market was due to this expectation, which was shared in by many of the larger speculative interests.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Directors yesterday declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. This makes 5 per cent. paid on the stock for the current year, and will leave a surplus of between 6 and 7 per cent. in the company's treasury. The disposition of this surplus will be decided upon at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

LOWER MONEY RATES.

The money market yesterday developed a still easier tone, and in the time department many loans were made at lower rates than have hitherto prevailed. Sixty-day money loaned at 2 per cent. and six months' money at 3 per cent. Call funds ruled at 1 and 1¼ per cent. All classes of loans are being offered with great liberality, and the supply of money is far in excess of the demand. Despite the present ease and the prospect of continued low rates, however, many of the larger Wall Street houses are supplying themselves with funds for a long time ahead.

LOCAL RAILWAYS COMPARED.

Metropolitan Street Railway naturally shared largely in the general recovery yesterday, selling up close to 150, and making a net gain of more than two points. Traders who have been short of the stock recently started to cover yesterday, and were responsible for its strength. Again efforts were made to break Metropolitan's price, but they met with but little success.

Wall Street is making many comparisons at the moment between Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan, and it is freely argued that either one is much too low or the other is much too high. Both stocks are showing about the same earnings on their respective capitalizations taken. In this connection the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

> One of the causes of the recent weakness in Metropolitan Street Railway stock, it is alleged by people who are well informed on the subject, is the comparison investors are now making between the situation and earning power of the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Companies. Such comparison shows that either Metropolitan stock is too high or Manhattan is too low. Both companies are showing about the same percentage of earnings on their investment, and both have the same prospects before them of economies to result from the use of electricity as the motive power. The average annual increase in passengers carried by all city lines is about 8 per cent. The facilities given by the Metropolitan, and which will soon be offered by the Manhattan, are likely to increase this percentage during the next two years.

PANHANDLE FIGURES.

"Panhandle's" estimated statement for the month of June was given out yesterday. The showing was unexpectedly bad. The figures and comparisons were as follows:

June.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$1,176,680.00	......	$11,983.27
Op. expenses	952,261.07	$202,447.41	
Net earnings	224,368.93	......	214,430.68
Interest on bonds, rentals, &c.	270,053.58	40,146.77	......
Loss	45,684.65	254,577.45	......
Six months—			
Gross earnings	7,539,283.77	749,617.47	......
Op. expenses	5,888,449.75	859,395.88	......
Net earnings	1,650,834.02	......	109,778.41
Interest on bonds, rentals, &c.	1,693,512.32	77,330.56	......
Loss	42,678.30	187,108.97	......

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

Transactions in the new Government bonds "when issued" were reported yesterday at 103⅝. At the close 103⅝ was bid for them. The strength of the new bonds naturally helped the older issues, and the Government bond market was strong throughout. The old fours gained 1 per cent. on the bid.

GREAT WESTERN'S GOOD YEAR.

Friends of Chicago Great Western are talking with new enthusiasm of the excellent report made by the company for the fiscal year ended June 30. The increase in net earnings was $355,399, a gain of more than 28 per cent. During the year many expenditures that could easily have been charged into capital account were put into operating expenses.

THE MONEY OUTLOOK.

Somebody estimates that the National banks will take out $100,000,000 circulation on the new Government threes. What with gold imports, gold production, and note inflation, money will stand a slim chance of earning anything satisfactory, especially if there shall be continued dearth of new enterprises. Will the termination of the war bring an expansion of enterprise? Will it be necessary to retain the captured territory for an outlet for surplus capital? The future opens an interesting vista for the eye of the prophet to scan. Cheap money seems assured. It is even a question whether money will not be about the poorest of possessions, if the paradox may be used.—Boston Herald.

⁂

Persons who are counting upon a further rise in security values are laying great stress on the condition of the money market. A few weeks ago there was some fear that the subscriptions to the new Government bond issue would bring about a congestion of funds in the Treasury, and a consequent tightening of rates, but this has not been the case. On the contrary, money is about as easy now as it has been any time this year. The plentiful supply of money in the West is likely to make the usual demand for funds on New York and other Eastern centres for crop-moving purposes much lighter than usual, and this, combined with the heavy daily Government war disbursements, is likely to keep the money market in an easy condition for some time to come.

The effect of all this, if previous experience under like conditions counts for anything, will be a renewed demand for securities. The bond award will release millions of dollars that now are tied up, and with this vast amount of money seeking employment it is difficult to see why the security markets should not be materially benefited. But those who expect an immediate boom likely will be disappointed, as capital, besides being timid, is slow and deliberate. Therefore a gradual but steady appreciation in values is most likely to be seen. This, in fact, has already been begun in the so-called junior bond issues, and the improvement eventually will work around to the stock list if nothing untoward occurs meantive.—Chicago Evening Post.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

Statement from Chicago that traffic over the Chicago and Northwestern Road, taken as a whole, is heavier than at this time last year.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Illinois Central stock.

Incorporation at Albany of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company to build, lease, and operate warehouses in United States and Canada.

Resumption of the Spanish demand for silver in the London market.

Railroad Commissioners considering application of New York and Ottawa Railroad for an increase of capital stock from $1,480,000 to $3,000,000.

Sale next month of the Kearny and Black Hills, the Omaha and Republican Valley, and the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railroads, former branches of the Union Pacific system.

Stockholders of Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia to vote on a resolution to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Hardening tendency of London money market due to demand from the Continent and prospective heavy shipments of gold to the United States.

Reduction of half a cent on posted rates for sterling exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$5,804
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,102
Mexican National	16,963
Missouri Pacific	31,000
Central Branch	1,000
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	28,855
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,120
St. Louis and San Francisco	1,248
St. Louis Southwestern	6,600

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Georgia and Alabama	$426
Ohio River	616
Pittsburg and Western	3,230

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	119	123
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41½	42½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30½	31
Amsterdam preferred	74½	75¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	85	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¾
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas, ex div.	85	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	51¾	52¼
Glucose pf.	106	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	85	88
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	39	40
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coa	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	410	411½
Trenton Potteries	½	1
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104¾
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange 800 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek consolidated sold at .10, seller 10, 200 Iron Silver at .80; 1,000 Sierra Nevada at .48, 1,000 Utah at .04.

On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .08¼, 22,000 Sentinel at .008¾@.009¼.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.18	Kings. & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.35	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.15
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.15	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Occidental	.40
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ophir	.14
Belcher	.07	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.14	Potosi	.10
Breece	.35	Quicksilver	1.50
Brunswick Consol	.09	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Belmont	.30	Savage	.08
Caledonia B. H.	.30	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chollar	.12	Standard	1.50
Crown Point	.02	Small Hopes	1.00
Chrysolite	.10	Union Con.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Yellow Jacket	.07
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Argentum Juanita	.17
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Consol	.20	Anaconda	.35
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Cons	.08
Gould & Curry	.05	Creede & Cripple C.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.45	Golden Fleece	.17
Homestake	48.00	Isabella	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.17
Iron Silver	.75	Mount Rosa	.11
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.15	Portland	.95
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.07	Union	.13
Moulton	.20	Work	.04
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con.	.11
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.20
Lagonda	.20	Isabella	.21
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.39
Alamo	.02¼	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.71	Old Gold	.04
Cripple Cr. Con.	.03½	Portland	1.02
Cannon Ball	.00¾	Sentinel	.009
Copper Rock	.01¼	Union	.13
Elkton	.85	Work M. & M. Co.	.08
Gold Coin	.73		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Drager, at the New York Real Estate Exchange, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

105 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 125¼.

8 shares Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, $100 each, 271.

50 shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, 401.

12 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 155.

5 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed, $100 each, 172.

15 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 90.

115 shares Houston, East and West Texas Railway Company, $100 each, 20⅛.

21 shares H. B. Claflin Company common, $100 each, 88.

50 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 102.

$3,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 80.

20 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, $100.

20 shares Phenix National Bank, New York, (hypothecated,) $20 each, 90.

$2,000 Iowa Central Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (hypothecated,) 102.

28 shares Iowa Central Railroad Company, preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 31⅛.

40 shares Iowa Central Railroad Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 9¾.

50 shares Excelsior Steamboat Company preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 25.

3 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company, (hypothecated,) $50 each, 70.

$5,500 Albany and Troy Steamboat Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (hypothecated,) $500 each, 50.

$384 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company second mortgage income bond interest scrip, dated Oct. 1, 1882, (hypothecated,) $36 lot.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
2d week July	$64,790	$58,986	$55,601
From July 1	126,658	117,727	115,966
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD—			
Mileage	76	76	76
2d week July	$23,918	$20,816	......
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week July	$148,400	$139,700	$130,200
From July 1	288,800	306,600	264,100
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	450	340
2d week July	$17,399	$17,825	$16,278
From July 1	36,947	37,075	33,705
From July 1	36,947	37,075	33,705
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week July	$113,375	$96,412	$88,354
From Jan. 1	3,213,769	3,145,112	2,543,605
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,998
2d week July	$410,000	$379,000	$363,000
From Jan. 1	13,049,689	11,851,556	10,954,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	$16,000	$15,000	$9,000
From Jan. 1	682,158	505,776	360,000
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week July	$17,787	$18,403	$18,346
From Jan. 1	461,288	461,780	512,064
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week July	$127,046	$98,191	......
From July 1	259,306	208,502	......
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week July	$15,666	$13,546	$15,525
From Jan. 1	449,817	452,948	440,496
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week July	$59,446	$62,676	$61,717
From July 1	114,266	125,351	123,434
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,162
2d week July	$108,301	$107,058	......
From July 1	232,143	224,412	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week July	$74,800	$68,800	$75,112
From July 1	149,100	142,800	151,012
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross earnings	1,176,680	1,188,613	1,198,285
Op. expenses	952,261	749,813	859,332
Net earnings	224,389	438,800	338,853
Pro. ex. to gross	81⅜	63⅛	71⅞
Charges	270,053	229,907	255,161
Deficit	45,684	*208,893	*83,688
For six months—			
Gross earnings	7,539,283	6,789,666	7,250,397
Net earnings	1,650,834	1,760,612	1,633,877
Deficit	42,678	*144,480	26,235

*Surplus.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 20.—A drive against Montana carried the price off to-day from 205 to 203, but a ¾ rally was scored, and the other copper shares held steady. New Haven and Hartford gained 1, to 189; Wisconsin Central 5s gained 1⅛, to 46⅝, on large transactions. Baltic was 1¼ off, at 17¾, on odd lots. Dominion Coal rose 1¼, to 22¼, and Arcadian ½, to 21. Reece was up 1½, at 12. The closing was firm in most Boston specialties. Call money, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@4.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	161½	162
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116½	117
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119	120
Fitchburg pf.	99⅝	100
Old Colony	193½	..
West End	85½	85½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	4	4½
Arnold	15¼	15½
Atlantic	26	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	203½	204
Butte & Boston	23½	24
Calumet & Hecla	550	560
Centennial	14	15
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	.37½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	.046⅝
Osceola	46⅝	46⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5⅝
Quincy	116	117
Santa Ysabel	5	..
Tamarack	155½	157
Tecumseh	2¼	2½
Wolverine	23	23⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	22¼	22½
Dominion Coal pf.	108	108⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	185
Erie Telephone	..	70
General Electric	38½	38⅝
General Electric pf.	93	95
Illinois Steel	56½	57⅛
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21½
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	208	210
United States Oil	14⅜	14⅞
United States Rubber	30¼	30⅝
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gild Mining	4½	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22⅝	23

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—There was more strength in the local market to-day, and while it was not very active, the buying was said to be for good account. There was a better feeling in the coalers, and they held firm. A movement was started in United Gas Improvement, and the price of the stock rose from 106⅝ to 108⅝. The selling of Marsden was continued, the price declining to 5. This is the lowest price at which this stock ever has sold. Electric Storage common was in demand, and sold up from 30 to 31½. The preferred's bid was marked up a point, to 33¼. The strength of Philadelphia Traction was noticeable; it advanced to 88⅛. There was a good demand for this stock, but little came out. Union Traction was firm at 17½. Fractional gains were made in a few of the leading railroad stocks.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20	20½
Northern Pacific common t. c.	28¾	29⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	70	70⅛
Pennsylvania	58¼	58⅜
Reading t. c.	8 5-16	8 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	19¾	19 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	9¾	10
St. Paul	98½	98⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3¾	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	149¼	150
Philadelphia Traction	88	88¼
Baltimore Cons.	22¾	22⅞
Union Traction	17⅜	17½
Electric Storage	31¼	31⅜
Electric Storage pf.	33¼	34
United Gas Improvement	108⅛	108¼
Welsbach Light	55	58
New Jersey Traction	48	49
American R. E. L.	2⅞	3
Marsden	5	5¼
Choctaw	21	21½
Choctaw pf.	38	38½
Pennsylvania M. 5s, P.	17¾	17⅞
Reading gen. 4s	81¾	82
Electric & P. 4s	89	90
Equitable Gas Light 5s	105¾	106¾
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	95½	95¾
Cons. T., Pitts.	14¼	14¾
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	48¾	49

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Biscuit common opened at 29⅝ and closed at 30. This represented the extremes. The preferred dropped to 91 from the opening at 91¼, but recovered and closed at 91¼. Steel and Wire common was sold for 39 to-day. The preferred also was lower, being sold at the opening for 88; some later sales were at 88⅜. West Chicago sold 92⅛@92⅜ regular, account 93@92¾. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds went at 55½@55¾. North Chicago sold for 210.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	27
C. & Chicago C. & D. Company	58
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	137⅝
National Biscuit Company common	29⅞
National Biscuit Company pf.	91⅛
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company	7⅞
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company pf.	29
Mil. & Chicago Br. Company	6
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	31
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company	28
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company pf.	48¼
N. Chicago St. Railroad	210
W. Chicago St. Railroad	92⅜
South Side El. Railroad	60
Lake St. Elevated	12¼
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19⅝
Am. Steel & Wire common	39½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	86⅞

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF

$1,000,000

First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds

4% 5-20 Year, Series G,

OF THE

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

(Capital & Surplus, $3,250,000)

DUE AUGUST 1, 1918.
REDEEMABLE AUGUST 1, 1903.
INTEREST FEBRUARY 1 & AUGUST 1.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.

PAYMENT AND DELIVERY AUGUST 1, 1898.

Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of the Company in New York City.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL OR INTEREST, OR BOTH.

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Company and are further secured by the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of not less than $1,000,000 of First Mortgages on improved, income-producing Real Estate in certain selected cities of the United States.

The properties covered by these mortgages are conservatively appraised as follows:

Land	$1,342,635
Buildings	1,097,560
Total	$2,440,195
Fire Insurance	$954,200
Gross Income	$182,750
Taxes, Ins., Repairs, &c.	51,422
Net Income	$131,328

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT PAR FOR THE ABOVE BONDS, SERIES G, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY. LISTS WILL BE OPENED ON THURSDAY, JULY 28, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSED AT 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT OR REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF ANY SUBSCRIPTION. PAYMENT TO BE MADE ON AUGUST 1, WHEN THE BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, Series B, C, D, E, and F being already listed.

Prospectus Mailed on Application.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Leather Mfrs'	170
Am. Exchange	165	Lincoln National	750
Central National	165	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	148
Columbia	150	New York	233
Commerce	200	N. Y. County	800
East River	130	Park	305
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	385	Seventh National	110
Imp. & Traders'	480	State of New York	101
Irving	147½	West Side	275

There was a sale of 10 shares of Park at 310.

L. Z. LEITER BORROWS $3,000,000.

Money Secured from a Milwaukee Corporation to Pay His Son's Losses.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Milwaukee will clean up young Joe Leiter's losses on wheat. Levi Z. Leiter has now practically closed the contract which he has been negotiating with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for the loan of $3,000,000 on his real estate. Mr. Leiter will receive $2,000,000 this week and the remaining $1,000,000 next week. The rate of interest is 4 per cent. Abstracts of Leiter property are being examined and the papers covering $2,000,000 of the loan are now being prepared.

Suit Against Joseph Leiter.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, granted to Robert W. Forbes & Son yesterday permission to serve Joseph Leiter by publication in a suit brought by them against the Chicago speculator to recover $1,330.60. The amount sued for is alleged to be due for shipping grain to Europe by Leiter during his big wheat deals.

THE CRAWFORD SHOE COMPANY.

Harry C. Crawford Signs an Agreement for an Assignment.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 20.—It was announced this afternoon that Harry C. Crawford of the Crawford Shoe Company had signed an agreement for an assignment of all the company's affairs to William F. Mullen of Boston. The Crawford Company recently purchased George I. Bouve's interest in the Bouve-Crawford Shoe Company, and dropped the first name of the old firm at the same time. The company has four stores in Boston, three in New York, two in Brooklyn, and one each in New Haven, Philadelphia, Providence, and Baltimore.

The assignment covers the factory in this city as well as all the machinery and goods. A statement of the liabilities has not yet been given out.

Permits for Track Crossings.

ALBANY, July 20.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day granted the application of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to cross the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company at Halsey Street, Brooklyn, at grade. A similar application of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to cross the tracks of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad at Surf Avenue, Coney Island, was also granted. Both applications were granted with the proviso that the crossings be provided with interlocking switches and safety devices.

Munich Concern's Charter Approved.

ALBANY, July 20.—The charter of the Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich has been approved by the Attorney General and the copy returned to Superintendent of Insurance Payn, who will probably in the near future issue a certificate to the company allowing it to carry on a fire insurance business in this State.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887,

(Known as Bonds of 1988.)

New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. consolidated Bonds of 1898:

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 75 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of November 1, 1897, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Bonds of 1988" held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization; or he may surrender his certificate at either of said offices on or before that date, and in return therefor we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1898, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the Plan of Reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 60 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of April 1, 1898, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Parkersburg Branch" bonds held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization, or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and, in return therefor, we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1898, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 1st until August 22d, 1898.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 20, 1898.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE ((1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 23d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of August.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., July 19, 1898.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1898.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

The Hudson River Bank,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from July 22d to August 2d.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cinn., Indp., St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, and will open Aug. 2 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, O., July 16, 1898.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1898.
84TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York, to stockholders of record on this date.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 18, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

New York, June 22d, 1898.

LOST.—Draft—Notice is hereby given that a certain draft, No. 3,485, directed to and drawn on The National Bank of the Republic of New York for the sum of Four hundred ninety ($490.08) Dollars and eight cents, dated March 23d, 1898, payable to the order of E. Jossman & Son, signed E. Jossman, which said draft was duly certified by the said The National Bank of the Republic of New York, has been lost or destroyed.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said draft.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 20, 1898.

Complete Bond Transactions.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$254,459,839
Gold reserve	186,760,919
Net silver	12,167,915
United States notes in the Treasury	44,399,721
Treasury notes of 1890	3,422,258
Total receipts this day	1,941,473
Total receipts this month	29,040,665
Total expenditures this day	2,333,000
Total expenditures this month	48,866,000
Deposits in National banks	58,229,349
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	322,013
Government receipts from internal revenue	696,047
Customs	1,105,850
Miscellaneous	189,576

Lincoln Bank Election.

James D. Layng, Vice President of the West Shore Railroad Company, was yesterday elected Second Vice President of the Lincoln National Bank.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company offers at par $1,000,000 of its 4 per cent. first mortgage trust gold bonds, Series G, due Aug. 1, 1918, redeemable Aug. 1, 1903, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, trustee. These bonds are the direct obligation of the company and are secured by deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as trustee of $1,024,660 of first mortgages on improved income producing real estate in selected cities of the United States, the properties covered being appraised to be $2,440,195, and showing, after deduction of fire insurance and taxes and all other expenses, a net income of $121,828, while the interest on the bonds amounts to only $40,000. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, having in addition to its trust and banking powers authority by its charter to loan money on bonds and mortgage and issue its own bond against such security, has previously issued $6,000,000 of these bonds, Series A to Series F, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, of which Series A has already been called for redemption. Subscriptions for the above bonds, Series G, will be received at the office of the company. Lists will be open on Thursday, July 28, at 10 A. M. and close at 3 P. M. on the same day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions yesterday:

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

BONDS.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Elkton	86¾	88	86	86½
Gibson	20	20¼	19½	20¼
Gold Coin	90	93	90	92
Gold King	57	60	56	59
Golden Fleece	20	27½	20	27
Garfield	11⅛	12⅛	11	13
Isabella	21⅛	21⅝	22¼	22¼
Jefferson	6½	8	6	8
Lillie	89½	90¼	89	89½
Matoa	20	20¼	21	21¼
Moon Anchor	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	96⅞
Pharmacist	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅞
Portland	108	111	104	105½
Rawlings	19½	20	19	19¼
Rosa	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12½
Union	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅞
Work	4½	4½	4¼	4½

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM J. ARKELL.—Judgments were entered yesterday against William J. Arkell, publisher of 110 Fifth Avenue, for $15,102, in favor of the Oriental Bank, for indorsing a note of the Arkell Publishing Company, and for $5,073, in favor of Phebe J. Woodruff, for his indorsement on a note of the Judge Publishing Company.

A. EDMUND HILDICK COMPANY.—The A. Edmund Hildick Company, dealers in leather and optical goods, cutlery, and bicycles at 84 Nassau Street, made an assignment yesterday to Bailey Lloyd. Mr. Hildick began the business in May, 1890, and incorporated it on Sept. 18, 1897, with a capital stock of $45,000, he being the President of the company and J. Taylor Wood Secretary. Two judgments aggregating $444 were entered against the company yesterday in favor of the Hide and Leather National Bank, and executions were issued to the Sheriff. The liabilities are reported to be less than $5,000.

MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS.—John P. Magovern, William Magovern, and Edward W. Thompson, composing the firm of Magovern & Thompson Brothers, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes at 126 Duane Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas D. Barry of Brockton, Mass., without preference. They went into the hands of the Sheriff on June 27, when two judgments were entered against them for $86,813. Since then they have been endeavoring to effect a settlement with the creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, which was accepted by many of the creditors, but as a few held out it was finally decided to make a general assignment. The liabilities are $211,880 and the assets $198,900.

DAVID GARFINKLE.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received four writs of replevin against David Garfinkle, wholesale dealer in boys' clothing at 9 Great Jones Street, from Epstein Brothers, aggregating $3,260, in favor of the following creditors: Louis Kessel, $402; H. Hahlo & Co., $1,103; Mackintosh, Green & Co., $1,326; and Moses Mendelsohn & Son, $429. The replevin in favor of H. Hahlo & Co. was subsequently withdrawn, the firm, it is said, having recovered all the goods called for. E. T. Goldberg also put in a replevin for $173. It was stated that Mr. Garfinkle gave a bill of sale yesterday of his stock to Louis Gordon, who took possession. Mr. Garfinkle has been in business since Jan. 1 last.

Out of Town.

ALLEGHENY WOOLEN COMPANY.—Judgment for $9,267 was entered here yesterday against the Allegheny Woolen Company of Philadelphia in favor of George Campbell & Co. on an attachment obtained by them a month ago.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL & CO.—George B. Twitchell, doing business as George B. Twitchell & Co., manufacturer of bricks at Boston, is a petitioner in insolvency. His liabilities are about $85,000; assets about $3,000, with book accounts and notes of doubtful value.

CARPENTER R. SWORTS.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Lewis M. White receiver in supplementary proceedings for Carpenter R. Sworts of Dundee, Yates County, N. Y., on the application of Seggermann Brothers of this city. Mr. Sworts is Secretary and Treasurer of the Sworts Produce Company of Dundee, which he organized in December last, and which succeeded to the business carried on by him for six years previously. From his testimony it appears that last year he owed about $45,000, but since then has paid off a large part of the indebtedness.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMSON, Samuel L., as Marshal—D. Muller	$105
ALGER, Byron—S. Goldberg	102
ARKELL, William J.—The Oriental Bank	15,102
ARKELL, William J.—Phebe J. Woodruff	5,073
BURKHARDT, Catharine (now Wilson)—C. Fogel	106
BOSS, Henry, Jr.—J. F. Sinnott	208
BOUGH, John L.—Peter Woll and others	7,322
BURNS, Arthur F.—C. Pollacek	434
BOERGE, Charles—L. A. Bendit and others	309
BELLIS, Joseph H.—D. E. Seybel	112
BASSO, Luigi—G. Croce and another	69
CAMPE, Harry—M. Meyer	97
CULBERT, Rachael I. and Adolph Schnabel—Jacob Strauss and others	66
CARPENTER, James O.—M. E. McDermott—deficiency	359
DOLGE, Alfred—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company	247
DOLGE, Alfred—Louis Windmuller and another	337
DIETZ, John A.—W. H. Newborn & Co.	247
FESLER, Henry L.—Produce Exchange Trust Company	45
GRAHAM, Glendy S.—J. A. Dempsey	238
GREENBERG, BARNETT & HARRIS—The H. B. Claflin Company	226
GOELET, Augustus H., William S. Gottheil, and others—A. L. Hummell Advertising Agency	180
HERBERT, Alexander—C. D. Jackson	225
HOPPEL, Henry B.—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York	394
HARRISON, Charles, and Charles F. Rogers—V. A. Harder	128
HERMANN, Joseph—Zeeland Furniture Company	340
HANFORD, Crandall B.—F. H. Leggett and others	102
JACOBS, Joseph—H. Plonsky	1,523
JOHNSTON, Walter R.—W. Pollock	239
JENNINGS, William S., and John A. Van Rensselaer—Commercial Cable Building Company	811
KELLY, James R. F. and W. D., also W. Gustav Triest—J. M. Jones, Jr., costs	27
LYNCH, Cornelius—R. W. Barkley	65
LEIGHTON, Charles W.—The J. W. Pratt Company	69
LAWRENCE, Isaac, and Stephen Tobin—Broadway Realty Company	2,050
LANGDON, Woodbury, and John Haven—The Mayor, &c., costs	35
MOODY, Horace—J. S. Williams	168
MOHR, Charles F.—H. Vincent, Jr.	235
MADIGAN, Mary—P. Hill	169
MORRIS, Ellen F.—S. J. Levy and another	139
MUXLOW, Herbert H.—F. W. Loomis and others	612
MUXLOW, Herbert H.—F. W. Loomis and others	613
MICHELSON, Jacob—B. Colgate and others	115
MICHELSON, Jacob and Hattie—B. Colgate and others	117
MESCHUTT, Philip F.—F. C. Goffe	153
McCOMBE, James—Stone & Ware Company	250
ORONZIO, Frank D., and City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia—W. H. Masterson	117
PAGE, Alfred R.—W. N. Dutch	119
PARK, Will F.—Mary T. Park	52
PITTELLE, Frank—H. B. Claflin Company	81
REILLY, Hugh J.—Fourteenth Street Bank	507
REQUA, Nathaniel, and Zaida L. Requa, or Farnham, or T. G. Farnham—Manhattan Mutual Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, deficiency	2,795
STAIBER, John F.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company	216
SAUDY, Edward J.—J. F. Sinnott	256
SEIGLER, Joseph—G. F. Lanbein and others	30
SAUTER, Lena, administratrix—S. Weill, deficiency	1,462
SCOTT, John W.—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company	247
SCOTT, John W.—National Union Bank of Dover, N. J.	335
STRIPP, Thomas—Congress Brewing Company, Limited	94
THE KNICKERBOCKER REALTY Improvement Company—Central Fire-Proofing Company	1,714
THE KNICKERBOCKER REALTY Improvement Company—A. B. See and another	810
KNICKERBOCKER PHOSPHATE Company—William H. Baker and others	209
THE A. EDMUND HILDICK COMPANY and A. Edmund Hildick—The Hide and Leather National Bank	222
THE A. EDMUND HILDICK COMPANY and A. Edmund Hildick—The Hide and Leather National Bank	222
KINGS COUNTY FURNITURE Company—O. O. Clark and another	116
KINGS COUNTY FURNITURE Company—John Dawson and others	208
KINGS COUNTY FURNITURE Company—Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company	109
KINGS COUNTY FURNITURE Company—Pinkus Nathan and others	146
ALLEGHANY WOOLEN COMPANY—George Campbell and another	9,267
IL PROGRESSO ITALO AMERICANO Newspaper Company—R. R. Cornell and others	32
VIETOR, Herman—W. E. Goodridge	2,708
WOOD, Edward F. and Mrs. Edward F.—R. Haltmark	22
WERNER, Henry—A. H. Anthony	161
WILSON, John and Alexander—W. E. Pruden	623
ZAGAT, Paul H.—Joseph E. Conron and another	84

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.90
Cotton, middling	.6⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6⅛
Sugar, granulated	.5⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.3⅝
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs	.5⅝
Lard, prime	5.67½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.17½

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour, steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 75c; No. 3 spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 77@77½c; No. 2 corn, 33¼@33⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 33¼@33⅜c; No. 2 oats, 23⅝c; No. 2 white 27c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 2 rye, 47½@48c; No. 2 barley, 32@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.00@$1.02; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $9.82½@$9.87½; lard, per 100 lb., $5.52½@$5.57½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@$6.20; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

While the scope of fluctuations in cotton yesterday was rather narrow, there were, for a time, indications of broadening speculation. Opening quite at unchanged prices, business, immediately following the call, was active and by noon sales had reached 50,000 bales. This was called very fair for these times, but in the afternoon the speculative spirit was appreciably less and total transactions for the session reached only 83,500 bales. The general feeling was a little steadier because crop news, while still bearish, in the main, was somewhat spotted with claims of rust and shedding, boll worms, etc. The bulls claimed that only the most bearish conditions are reflected in present prices and that the market is already oversold on its merits, leaving the situation subject to a sharp reaction in the event of any positive bull material making its appearance. Yesterday's market closed easy at a net loss of 3 to 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.90@5.91
August	5.99	5.97	5.90	5.90@5.91
September	5.95	5.96	5.91	5.91@5.92
October	5.97	5.98	5.98	5.92@5.93
November	5.97	5.98	5.94	5.93@5.94
December	6.00	6.01	5.96	5.96@5.97
January	6.03	6.04	6.00	5.99@6.00
February	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.03@6.04
March	6.10	6.10	6.06	6.06@6.07
April	...	...	...	6.09@6.10
May	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.13@6.14

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 319½s; January-February, 319½b; February-March, 320½s; March-April, 321b; April-May, 322s; July, 323@324; July-August, 323½s; August-September, 322½b; September-October, 321½s; October-November, 320½s; November-December, 319½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
September	72 15-16	73⅜	72 11-16	73⅜
December	72½	73	72⅛	72⅞
Corn—				
July	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37¼
September	37½	38	37½	38
December	38⅜	38⅝	38½	38⅞
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	26⅜
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	76	77⅞	76	77¼
September	68	68 9-16	67½	68⅛
December	68⅛	68½	67⅞	68⅜
Corn—				
July	32 11-16	33⅜	32 11-16	33¼
September	33	33 11-16	32⅞	33½
December	33¼	34 1-16	33¼	33⅞
Oats—				
July	23¼	23¼	23	23¼
September	19⅝	19 13-16	19⅝	19⅝
Lard—				
July				$5.55
September	$5.60	$5.65	$5.57½	5.65
Ribs—				
July				5.65
September	5.62½	5.70	5.62½	5.70
Pork—				
July				9.80
September	9.82½	9.97½	9.82½	9.95

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The most notable points in wheat trading yesterday were several periods of firmness based on continued unsatisfactory Spring wheat reports, mostly due to frost news, a further shrinkage of new wheat arrivals in the Southwest, and an unexpected advance of 1⅜d in July wheat at Liverpool. Of these influences the small Winter wheat arrivals were the most important, being reflected in sharp advances of July wheat at both St. Louis and Chicago. Locally, however, the improvement credited to these factors, while restoring prices at one time to the previous day's closing figures, failed to excite sufficient bull response to hold the firmness, and final prices were therefore ⅛@⅜c net lower.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—July, 87c; September, 68@68⅛c; December, 66⅞@67c; No. 1 hard, 90¼c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 20.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 85c; July, 85c; September, 69⅝c; December, 67⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Northern, 89c; September, 71¼c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27¼@27⅜c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 31c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 29@36c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 55c, free on board, afloat. Barley—Malting, 45@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5.05; Winter straights, $4.35@$4.55; Winter Patents, $4.60@4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.70, to arrive. Rye flour, $2.60@$3. Corn meal—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 73@74c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, spot, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 65c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oilmeal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20.—First patents, $4.45@$4.65; second patents, $4.30@$4.40; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.00@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS, $22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb., 5½c; 160 lb., 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb., 6¼c; 14 lb., 6c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16 lb., 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3½c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD, $5.87½; city lard, $5.25; refined South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.05; Brazil kegs, $7.60; compound city, 4⅜@4½c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Close—Beef, extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess; medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb., 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb., 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb., 31s; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb., 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb., 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb., 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb., 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb., 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was no improvement in the condition of the market for Brazilian coffee futures. The situation, if anything, was characterized by still more marked depression. There was nothing in the cables from Europe or from Brazil to give any encouragement. There was nothing in the statistical situation at home to help matters, the warehouse deliveries were small, the takings of consumers were confined to pressing wants, and the American visible supply remains a dead weight, while new crop receipts at Rio and Santos promise to expand. Speculation, so far as the New York market is concerned, hangs fire to a discouraging degree. Opening steady at unchanged prices; there were sales of but three lots, 750 bags, on the call; up to noon no further transactions had been reported. The market was finally steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales were 16,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	...	...	...	5.30@5.40
August	5.40	5.40	5.25	5.30@5.40
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
November	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
December	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60
January	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
February	...	...	...	5.60@5.70
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
April	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	...	...	...	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$300; Hamburg unchanged; Havre, ¼f net lower. January, 35.75; February, 35.75; March 36; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 36.75; July, 34.75; August, 34.75; September, 35; October, 35; November, 35.25; December, 35.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 22½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 37@38c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern No. 2, 44@45c; Valley No. 1, 44@45c; Valley No. 2, 41@42c; Valley No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 27½@28c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45@$1.47½; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.95; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—Spirits of turpentine, 25½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, 95c@$1; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.65; M, $1.80; N, $1.60; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.90.

WILMINGTON, July 20.—Spirits of turpentine, 25c and 24c. Resin, 95c and $1.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—Turpentine, 24c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.65; lake copper ingot, $11.50; tin, 15.57½c; lead, 3.92½c; spelter, 4.55c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.40; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.75; bulls, $3.15@$3.75; fat bulls, $4.15@$4.25; cows, $2@$4; cable steady. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.65; tops, $6.75; buttermilks, $3.85@$4.25; Western calves, $2.62½@$5.25; city-dressed veals, 8½@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5; lambs, $5@$6.80; culls, $4.50.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.55.

THE WAR THREES.

All the Bonds Offered Have Been Allotted to Subscribers of Amounts Not in Excess of $5,000.

Bidders for the war 3s for amounts in excess of $5,000 received this circular yesterday:

> Treasury Department,
> Office of the Secretary,
> Washington, D. C., July 19, 1898.
>
> Referring to your subscription of $—— to the 3 per cent. loan authorized by the act of June 13, 1898, you are informed that all the bonds offered to the public under the circular No. 101 of the date have been allotted to individuals whose subscriptions were for smaller amounts than the amount above named, and your subscription and the remittance which accompanied the same, representing the 2 per cent. thereof, are therefore respectfully returned.
>
> F. A. VANDERLIP, Assistant Secretary.

The "when-issued" quotations for the new bonds advanced sharply yesterday. Sales were made at 103½, and the asked price was from 103⅝ to 103¾. A dispatch from Cincinnati, where the popular subscriptions aggregated $2,000,000, said that a sale was made there of the war 3s at 102¾. Old Governments are in sympathy with the buoyancy of the new issue. Fours of 1925 were quoted yesterday at 125, an advance of 1 point. A Street prediction was that the bid price for the new 3s Sept. 1 would be 106 or over.

WAR TAX STAMP LAW.

Several New Decisions Received from Washington Yesterday.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat yesterday morning received a decision from the authorities at Washington of importance to real estate men. It was relative to the question whether or not "consideration of value" applied to equity over and above current liens, such as taxes, assessments, and mortgages. The ruling is that when the consideration named in a deed is nominal, it is subject to taxation on the value of the property conveyed, or the interest of the grantor in the property at the rates required by the law, namely, 50 cents for any amount between $100 and $500 and 50 cents additional for each $500 in value, or fraction thereof, the actual consideration or value of the interest of the grantor in the property determining the amount of tax. It is further held that when the local law requires that deeds must be registered to pass title, such papers, if presented for record subsequent to July 1, must be stamped before the Register is authorized to receive them, no matter when the instrument was executed.

Another decision received from Washington yesterday is to the effect that a bond required in legal proceedings is exempt from taxation. The certificate of the notary public on the paper, if required by law, should be stamped with a ten-cent stamp.

In reply to a number of inquiries it is announced that in the case of railroad receipts, bills of lading, and such like, both the original and the duplicate must be stamped, the former by the company and the latter by the consignor.

Revenue Stamps Stolen in Baltimore.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau received a dispatch from Baltimore yesterday morning from the Chief of Police, stating that $2,800 worth of internal revenue stamps had been stolen there. Capt. McClusky had notice of the matter sent over the Wall Street stock ticker.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS.

W. N. Kremer Made a Member of the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters for July was held yesterday. The Executive Committee reported that William N. Kremer, President of the German-American Insurance Company, had been selected to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Laws and Legislation caused by the death of the late Ernest L. Allen. George Ingraham, Vice President of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, was chosen to serve on the Electrical Committee, succeeding Secretary Frank M. Parker of the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York. Practically no other business was transacted.

After the meeting, one of the more prominent members of the board, in a reference to the Metropolitan rate situation, said: "The effect of the break in rates is being seen more quickly than some of us expected. The number of small companies incorporated under the laws of other States, which are keeping their New York City business within a merely nominal sphere, is growing every week. The actual retirement of the Norwood and the practical suspension of two or three other local companies are indicative of the present tendency. As to the rumor that two English companies are about to amalgamate nothing is definitely known. Everybody seems to be guessing, myself included. In fact, I am inclined to be skeptical in regard to its basis. A small New York company, however, is now engaged in looking for reinsurance, presumably with a view to retirement."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

R. W. Osborne has been appointed assistant manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance agency of Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with $10,000 capital by C. S. Homer, G. D. Hile, W. M. Miller, C. A. Gibbs, and W. L. Cooke.

H. D. Wilson, formerly adjuster of the American Employers' Liability, and afterward liability adjuster for the Travelers of Hartford, has been appointed adjuster for the Frankfort-American Insurance Company of New York.

A meeting of the Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department has been called for Monday, July 25, when it is expected that several matters will come up for action, regarding rate violations, a hearing on which is to be given to-morrow.

Suburban fire underwriters yesterday agreed generally that the resignation of the North British and Mercantile, the North River, and the Citizens' of New York could not favorably affect the meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, which is to be held on Tuesday, July 26.

The insurance on the storage warehouse of the Chelsea Jute Mills, Manhattan Avenue and Commercial Street, Brooklyn, E. D., which was badly damaged by fire and water yesterday, was placed in the following mutual companies: Manufacturers' of Providence; Rhode Island of Providence; Manufacturers' of Boston; Firemen's of Providence; State of Providence; Worcester Manufacturers'; Arkwright of Boston; Blackstone of Providence; Fall River Manufacturers' of Fall River; Mechanics' of Providence; Whatcheer of Providence; Enterprise of Providence; Hope of Providence; Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' of Boston; American of Providence; Philadelphia Manufacturers'; Keystone of Philadelphia; Leather Manufacturers' of Boston, and Paper Mills of Boston.

New Rule at Steamship Piers.

Silas C. Croft, Surveyor of the Port of New York, said yesterday that on Aug. 1 will go into effect the Treasury Department rule which requires those who visit piers on the arrival of ocean steamships to have permits from the steamship companies, which are to be countersigned by the Surveyor or his representative.

British Steamer Ethelwold Ashore.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 20.—The British steamer Ethelwold, Capt. List, from Philadelphia for Port Antonio, is ashore near Port Royal, three miles southwest of Kingston.

OUR DECLINING COMMERCE

Work That Awaits the Commission of New York Merchants Appointed by Gov. Black.

THE NEW BODY TO MEET SOON

Diversion of Trade from This Port Will Be Investigated Thoroughly—Views of ex-Mayor Schieren and Alexander R. Smith.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, who has been appointed by Gov. Black one of a commission to inquire into the decline of the commerce of New York and suggest remedial legislation, said yesterday that as soon as all of the members of the new commission had been officially informed of their appointments they would get together and decide upon a plan of operations. The matter of the diversion of trade from the port of New York, Mr. Schieren remarked, had been the subject of investigation and report by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. "It now becomes our duty thoroughly to investigate the matter," said he, "and we shall probably go deeper into it than the Chamber of Commerce committee was able to do. It is a question of great importance."

The Chamber of Commerce committee to which ex-Mayor Schieren referred was composed of A. Foster Higgins, Vernon H. Brown, Samuel D. Coykendall, and John H. Starin. This committee had the aggregate commerce of the port of New York, imports and exports, summarized for a series of years, and ascertained that in 1897 New York lost $23,000,000 in value of domestic exports from her own port, as compared with 1896, in the face of a general increase of $105,000,000 from all ports. The committee's report urged that the "differentials" existing in the rates of freight to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News from Western points of shipment be abolished, and that Congress and the Federal authorities adopt measures by which the channels from the ocean to this port may be deepened and widened so as to accommodate at all stages of tide the increased demand for additional depth of water. It was pointed out also that the enlargement of the Erie Canal will be of great value, not only to this port and State, but also to the entire Western States.

The fact that the leather trade of New York is gradually drifting to Boston because the facilities of that city enable merchants to handle hides and leather cheaper than the same goods can be handled here, had, in the opinion of many, something to do with the selection of ex-Mayor Schieren—a leading member of the leather trade—to act on the commission. Mr. Schieren frankly said yesterday that he had some well-defined views on this general subject, but he did not think it would be proper for him to express them in advance of the action of the new commission. Mr. Hugh Kelly, another member of the commission, is also a member of the Maritime Exchange, and he has had opportunities of acquainting himself with many of the details of the diversion and deterioration of the commerce of New York. Like Mr. Schieren, however, Mr. Kelly prefers to wait until the commission outlines a policy before he discusses the subject.

Alexander R. Smith, another member of the commission, has for many years been a student of commercial conditions and methods. At the International Deep Waterways Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in the Fall of 1895, to advocate a ship canal from the lakes to the sea, Mr. Smith read one of the principal papers on "An Existing Outlet to the Sea." Mr. Smith said yesterday that he was heartily in favor of any measure calculated to improve the existing commercial conditions at this port. "Five per cent. of the entire foreign commerce of the Nation has been lost by New York within the past two years," said Mr. Smith. "That 5 per cent. amounts to as much as the entire foreign commerce of either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and to half as much as the foreign commerce of Boston, which is the second leading port of the United States. The natural conditions and advantages of this great port have been so perverted that other ports have been built up at our expense. The fault exists right here. We cannot blame the other ports for reaching out whenever opportunity offers to get a slice of what we have got. We only are to blame for letting them take the slice.

"The first thing that attracts commerce to a port is cheap transportation. New York has unrivaled facilities for the transportation and the handling of freight. Cheap transportation not only attracts commerce, but it adds to the manufacturing and all other industrial interests. When we are able to enter the competition for trade with such magnificent natural and artificial advantages it seems a great pity that any influences should be permitted to deprive this port of the fruits of its advantages. I believe that the rate discrimination of railroads in favor of other ports of which the Produce Exchange merchants have complained has had much to do with the diversion of commerce from New York. This new commission has an important work to do, and, in my opinion, it will have to depend largely on the newspaper press to arouse the people. Such indifference and apathy as have existed among the business men of New York—the people most concerned—you would scarcely believe could have actually existed."

Mr. Smith produced figures to show that since 1880 Boston's commerce has increased by more than $63,000,000, and Galveston's by $41,000,000. In 1880 Newport News, he pointed out, had no foreign commerce whatever. In 1897 its foreign commerce exceeded in value $23,000,000. And yet, he said, the foreign commerce of the port of New York was not $20,000,000 greater last year than it was in 1880, although the aggregate foreign commerce of the United States was more than $300,000,000 greater in 1897 than it was in 1880. Mr. Smith pointed out, in conclusion, that taking the increase in the Nation's commerce in 1897 over the figures of 1880, New York's share has been 6.4 per cent., Boston's has been 20 per cent., Galveston's 13.3 per cent., and Newport News's 7 per cent. Even New Orleans's percentage of that increased commerce since 1880 is 5.5 per cent.—within a fraction of equaling New York's.

C. A. Schieren a Venezuelan Knight.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn is now a Venezuelan Knight. He received a few days ago an official certificate that he had been knighted by the President of Venezuela and decorated with title in the "cuarde clase" in the Order "del Buste del Liberator." Mr. Schieren says the honor was probably conferred upon him in recognition of his work in placing a large warehouse in Caracas. Those who are sufficiently familiar with the ex-Mayor to take liberties now refer to him as "Sir Carlos Schieren."

Fire Causes a Small-Sized Panic.

Fire on the top floor of the six-story factory building at 358 and 360 Broome Street yesterday caused a loss of $10,000, and created a panic among the Italian tenants of the tenements adjacent. The factory is occupied by L. Abrahams, manufacturer of folding beds and ice chests. The forty employes, who worked on the top floor, had left for lunch at noon, ten minutes before the fire was discovered by a carpenter on the floor below. An alarm was at once turned in, but the entire floor was aflame when the firemen arrived. The smoke poured into the adjoining tenements, and soon hundreds of men, women, and children were tumbling over one another down the stairs and fire escapes in their haste to leave the building. No one was hurt, however.

Fire in a Jute Warehouse.

A fire yesterday morning in the warehouse of the Chelsea Jute Mills, at Manhattan Avenue and Commercial Street, Brooklyn, kept the firemen busy for more than two hours and damaged the premises to the extent of at least $15,000. The warehouse contained about 50,000 bales of jute. It is eight stories high and fronts on Newtown Creek. Watchman John W. Bell discovered a fire in the seventh story shortly after 2 o'clock, but it was quickly extinguished, as he believed. Just before 5 o'clock a second blaze was found on the seventh floor. When the fire was out Superintendent Griffin gave it as his opinion that rats and matches had caused it.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Unimproved Property Prominent in the Day's Dealings—Sales in the Auction Room.

Oppenheim & Veith have sold to Thomas J. McLaughlin the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 100 by 100.11.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Fannie B. D. Story to John H. Kearns the lot on the east side of the Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, together with two lots at the rear, fronting on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

According to the broker interested in the negotiations, the report of the sale of the plot at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundredth Street is premature. Contracts may be signed to-day, however.

Mandelbaum & Levine have bought from Mrs. Catharine Handren the three-story brick dwelling 229 Henry Street, 23.6 by 87.6, leasehold.

The same operators have also sold to James Clark the three-story front and rear buildings 437 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Louis Lese has sold to Henry Weiss and John Hoffliner the three five-story double flats on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

It is reported that Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton has sold, for about $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 West Twenty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Of the property recently purchased by Henry Morgenthau from William Waldorf Astor, the following additional sales are reported: 123 Avenue A, 24 by 70, to Theodore Keller; 125 Avenue A, 24.9 by 70, to Herman A. Heydt. Of those parcels previously sold, Elizabeth R. Maas has resold to Meyer Schultz, for $23,000, 432 East Sixth Street, 25.1 by 97, and the executors of the estate of Frederick Mohr have resold to Elias Jacobs, for $42,500, 111 Avenue A, 24.4 by 100.

J. McL. Nash is the buyer of 37 West Fifty-third Street and Noah H. Swayne of 7 West Forty-seventh Street.

Fay & Stacom report that they have sold to an investor the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 20 Broome Street, 25 by 80.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ernest F. Eidlitz, for $11,500, the five-story brick tenement, 420 East Seventieth Street, 21 by 100.5.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the defendant, Morris Mandelstein, for $20,900, the brick stable on the south side of Westchester Avenue, 228 feet east of Bergen Avenue, on a plot 25 by 165.11 by 85.11 by 191.8.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the Cook & Bernheimer Company, for $2,255, the lot on the northwest side of the Southern Boulevard, 125 feet southwest of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

The large tract known as the Givan homestead, in the Westchester section, scheduled for sale in foreclosure, was withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 69 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,816.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William J. A. Nickin, referee, 2,919 and 2,921 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, two two-story frame tenements, with stores.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 92 Lawrence Street, northwest side, 406 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 100, two-story brick tenement, with store, and two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 83 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 355 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,046.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-fourth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 27.6 by 97.2; J. C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler, architects.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, southeast corner of the Boulevard, for four two-story brick and stone dwellings and stores, 26.6 by 69 by 57; Maria Frith of 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 52 West Ninety-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86; P. W. Higman of 705 Eighth Avenue, owner; M. S. Ungrich of 13 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 86; P. W. Higman, owner; M. S. Ungrich, architect; cost, $18,000.

Eightieth Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 102.2 by 51; S. Harde of 307 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Townsend & Harde of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 45; Edward B. Fellows of 948 Union Avenue, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $18,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Cedar Place, for three three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 72; Sarah M. McKay of 814 Eagle Avenue, owner; Samuel J. Best of 816 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $21,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for four five-story brick flats, 23.6 by 83 and 25.6 by 86; Charles Brogan of 1,208 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $87,000.

Alterations.

No. 559 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, J. H. Rhoades, premises, owner; Sienan & Nash, architects; cost, $1,000.

Blackwell's Island, to a brick and stone workshop and a penitentiary, city of New York, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 126 West Forty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Sarah E. Gardner of 130 West Forty-third Street, owner; Quimby & Brown, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 345 Canal Street, to a two-story brick store and lofts, J. S. Barclay of 41 Liberty Street, owner; John Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse, 24.10 by 55.2, Mrs. H. P. Thompson of Elizabeth, N. J., owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 123 and 125 West Fifty-second Street, to a two-story and basement brick laundry, St. Zita's Home, premises, owner; William H. Whitall, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 265 Greene Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory and store, F. R. Walker of 14 Clinton Place, owner; W. E. Mowbray, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, G. W. Goddard, premises, owner; C. H. Aldrich of 28 East Forty-first street, architect; cost, $6,100.

BENSONHURST REALTY DEAL.

Syndicate Buys the Holdings of J. D. Lynch for $850,000.

A real estate deal involving property valued at $850,000 was put through in Brooklyn yesterday. The entire holdings of James D. Lynch at Bensonhurst were turned over to a syndicate headed by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, and as a result articles of incorporation were forwarded to Albany incorporating a concern to be known as the Bensonhurst Company. This entire section of Brooklyn is now in Mr. Reynolds's hands. He already controls the section known as Borough Park.

The Bensonhurst Company will borrow on first mortgage, according to arrangement with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $20,000, and will issue in addition $200,000 worth of second mortgage bonds. The second mortgage bonds have already been subscribed for and sold to members of Mr. Reynolds's Borough Park Company.

The New St. Jerome's Church.

Architects Delhi & Howard filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for the new St. Jerome's Church, which will be erected at the southeast corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at a cost of $80,000. The edifice will be one and two stories in height, with an exterior of brick and stone, and will stand on a plot 80 feet by 156 feet. The church when completed, together with the parish school and parsonage, will occupy the entire block front on the west side of Alexander Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 20.

GRAND ST, 453, n s, 25x100; Rita Eisenstein to Rosa Rubenstein, 1-5 part	$700
HANCOCK ST, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.10x100; Josephine B. Rezanno to William H. Robinson	1
HENRY ST, 192, s s, 25x100.2; Isidore Jackson and wife to Abraham Silverson	[illegible]
HOME ST, n s, Lot 93, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Martha C. Lavelle to Anna Lavelle	1
LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 25.1x87; Karl M. Wallach to David Rothschild	10
LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 25.1x87; David Rothschild to Karl M. Wallach	10
LUDLOW ST, 16, 19.8x87.6; George C. Austin, referee, to Silvie M. Warner and others	20,000
LYMAN PLACE, e s, 125 ft n of Freeman St, 20x100; Joseph Pinchbeck and wife to John Croughan	5,000
WILLIS AV, 314, e s, 25x100; John M. Linck to Valentine Colfrich	100
1ST AV, e s, 143.9 ft s of 24th St, 24.6x94.11; Gustav L. Morgenthau to Christian Kopp	21,500
5TH ST, s s, Lot 571, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Jeremiah O'Connor to Elizabeth O'Connor	1
6TH AV, 798, e s, 20x60; James W. Clarke to Sarah C. Clarke	1
6TH AV, 798, e s, 20x60; Walter H. Merriam to Sarah C. Clarke	1
10TH ST, 48, s s, 300.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; 6th Av, 798, e s, 20x60; Sarah C. Clarke to Walter H. Merriam	1
10TH ST, 48, s s, 300.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; 6th Av, 798, e s, 20x60; Elizabeth A. C. Mecum to Walter H. Merriam	1
10TH ST, s s, 300.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; James W. Clarke to Elizabeth A. C. Mecum	1
10TH ST, s s, 300.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; Walter H. Merriam to Elizabeth A. C. Mecum	1
13TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of 5th Av, 22.8x92.9; John P. Meyer to Henry Masuch	1
19TH ST, n s, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Charles Mellen, referee, to Colloman Wise	18,000
19TH ST, n s, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Caroline Carpenter to Colloman Wise	439
21ST AV, s e corner of 2d St, 205x228 to 20th Av; William W. Strouse to Julia A. Schaffner	5,500
42D ST, 11 East, 22x100.5; Amelia D. Sheffield and another to Fritz G. Schmidt	105,000
50TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; John A. Straley, referee, to John Laimbeer	18,100
83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Elias Kempner to William Thuren	33,000
116TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Richard S. Wolf and wife to Morris A. Steinberg	15,000
142D ST, n s, 180 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170 to Convent Av x199.10 to 143d St; August Oppenheimer to David C. Leech	165,000
144TH ST, n s, 185.10 ft w of Convent Av, 16.6x99.11; Joseph M. Ledwith and wife to Edwin H. Peck	1
148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 17.6x99.11; Eugene C. Potter to John E. Falk	1
150TH ST, 519 to 523 West, 53x99.11; Caroline F. Brownell to Henry A. Loth	2,000
169TH ST, s s, 129.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 1x59.11x1x60.4; Clara E. Mapes to Thomas Farley	100
169TH ST, s s, 129.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x143.6x irregular; Thomas Farley to Mary Proppe	6,800
178TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 11th Av, 20x75; Jacob Hess to Bertha A. Deane	1
184TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 90x99.11; Jacob Hess to The Dean Realty Company	1
186TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161x175x161.6; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Daniel J. Murphy	86,000

Recorded Leases.

BUSNAMANO, Antonio, to Giuseppe Lifrieri; 429 East 114th St, 4 years	$480
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Thomas S. Johnson; 10th Av, w s, 20.1 ft n of 55th St, 60.3x80, from July 1, 1898, to May 1, 1911, three leases, each	375
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Thomas S. Johnson; 10th Av, w s, 40.2 ft n of 55th St, 60.3x80, from July 1, 1898, to May 1, 1911, three leases, each	375
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Thomas S. Johnson; 56th St, s s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5, from July 1, 1898, to May 1, 1911, 3 leases, each	225
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Thomas S. Johnson; 55th St, n s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5, from July 1, 1898, to May 1, 1911, 3 leases, each	225
HINTON, John H., and others, trustees, to Mr. S. Kneitel and another; 1 East 30th St, 5 years	2,000

Mortgages Recorded.

ARNOLD, Esther E., to Henriette R. Matarin; road leading from West Farms to King's Bridge, adjoining Lot 2, map of Belmont Village, 160 ft to Adams Av, 1 year	800
BAKER, John O., to Samuel N. Hoyt; n e corner of Columbus Av and 66th St, 3 years	10,000
BIESINGER, Charles and Agnes, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 304, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 7 years	850
BRADY, Sarah A. and Patrick, to Thomas J. Brady; s s of 58th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years	7,000
BULL, Arthur W., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 307, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 6 years	1,090
BURKE, Tobias H., to James D. Smith; s w corner of 3d Av and 116th St, 5 years	10,000
CENTRAL TURN VEREIN, City of New York, to Jacob Ruppert; n s 82d St, 175.2 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years	6,000
CLANCY, Peter J., to Matthew Daly; s s of 80th St, 247.1 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	5,500
CONWAY, Mary, to Owen Costello; n s of 111th St, 85 ft e of 7th Av, secures contract	600
CROUGHAN, John, to Joseph Pinchbeck; 1,372 Lyman Place, instalments	1,163
DEUTSCH, Fannie, to Hyman Greenberg; 62 Pitt St, 1 year	1,000
EDWARDS, Robert, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 153, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years	225
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Abraham Stern and another; 234 Henry St, 1 year	6,500
FALK, John E., to Josephine Wandell; n s of 148th St, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years	10,000
FREUND, Sophia, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 326 East 14th St, 1 year	8,000
GILFRICH, Valentine and Angelicka, to John and Lena Zahn; e s of Willis Av, 25 ft s of 141st St, 2 years	3,000
GRONHOLZ, Diedrich, Jr., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 376 to 378, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years	585
HALL, Catharine C., to Charles A. Moran, as trustee; 5 West 36th St, 1 year	2,000
HOFFMAN, August, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 415, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years	178
HUGERSHOFF, William, to Mary F. Sidman; s s of 173d St, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 2 years	1,000
KEHLENBECK, Ernest, to George Ehret; e s of Riverside St, stable, lots of T. W. Bracher, between 124th and 125th Sts, saloon lease, demand	1,000
KHOURI, Assad G., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Madison Av, 54 ft n of Marble St, and 2 adjoining lots, 5 years, (three mortgages)	10,500
LAIMBEER, John, to William M. Kingsland; 239 West 50th St, 5 years	8,000
LASKER, Moses, and Hattie, Aaron, and Tillie, to Julia Marx; n s of 83d St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	1,500
LEFRIERI, Giuseppe, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 429 East 114th St, leasehold, demand	120
LINDBLOM, Adolph, and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 484, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years	225
MARTIN, Jane, or Jennie, to the Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 142d St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year	2,750
MECUM, Elizabeth A. C., to Susan R. W. Wiggins and others, executors, &c.; 48 West 10th St, 1 year	2,500
MURPHY, Daniel J., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s s of 186th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	35,000
MURPHY, Daniel J., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s s of 186th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	47,800
NOLAN, Agnes L., to George C. Appell; w s of Prospect Av, 90 ft n of Boston Road, 1 year	1,000
PATTERSON, Jacob M., to Emily L. Wiggins; w s of Webster Av, Lots 15 to 19, map of property of William E. M. Zborowski, on Webster and Crestline Avs, 3 years	4,000
PROPPE, Mary, to Thomas Farley; s s of 169th St, 129.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years	8,000
ROTHSCHILD, David, to Ellen King; e s of Ludlow St, 151.7 ft s of Hester St, 5 years	18,000
SCHAFFNER, Julia A., to William W. Strouse; s e corner of 21st Av and 2d St, 205 ft to 20th Av x228, Wakefield, 3 years	250
SCHMIDT, Fritz G., to Amelia D. Sheffield; 11 East 42d St, 3 years	80,000
SHIPSEY, Jacob, to Herman R. Becannon and another; w s of Lexington Av, 39.6 ft n of 25th St, 1 year	3,000
SMITH, Kate F., to Alice G. Cobb; n s of 42d St, 287.10 ft e of Broadway, 1 year	5,000
THE ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM to Charles H. Wessells; n s of 89th St, 94 ft e of 1st Av, extends to 90th St; also 1st Av, s e corner of 90th St, 2 years	20,000
THUREN, William, to Elias Kempner; n s of 83d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand	13,000
TOOHIG, Timothy, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 148th St, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years	1,500
WISE, Colloman, to Angelina S. Macy; n s of 19th St, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years	8,000
WOOLSEY, Hester S., to Charles J. Smith; s w corner of 184th St and Andrews Av, 5 years	2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHEN, Hannah, to Rachel Bloom	2,548
HEUER, Diederich, to George A. Goebel	2,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company	18,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company	Omitted
TODD, Judson S., to The Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Limited	Nominal
WEIL, Jacob, and Sophia Kuppenheimer to Katie S. Ferris	1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 164th to 165th St, 200x100; MacKnight Flintic Stone Company against John E. Darragh, owner and contractor	$1,900
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 164th to 165th St, 210x100; Robinson Stoneware Company against John E. Darragh, owner; Charles Harrison & Co., sub-contractors	441
HENRY ST, 4; Bradley & Currier Company against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor	[illegible]
TRAVERS ST, s w corner of [illegible] Place, 50x100; Michael Bufano against [illegible], owner; [illegible], contractor	125
VILLA AV, w s, 249.4 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 51.6x100; John McGovern against Felix Grimley, owner and contractor	909
21ST ST, 445 West; Jennie H. Stothers against William W. Gallagher and George H. Simonson, owners and contractors	235
90TH ST, 53 and 55 East; Charles H. Darmstadt against Barbette Blumenthal, owner and contractor	1,742
112TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x85.4; Charles H. Darmstadt against Barbette Blumenthal, owner and contractor	541
125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Lanrowitz & Fine against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor	221

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

30TH ST, 346-348 West; Mandelbaum & Levine, with Israel Lippmann and Robert Friedman, eight payments	$16,000

Lis Pendens.

GRAND ST, 227; Joseph Benjamin against William Pieper, (notice of attachment;) attorney, A. H. Sarasohn.

GRAY ST, n e corner of Monroe, of Morris Av, 44x75, 24th Ward; Josephine C. Jenner against Warren J. Hallahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wetmore & Jenner.

PEARL ST, 247 and 249; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 152d St, 22x67.7x21.6x68; John F. Comey against Charles G. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter, Hughes & Dwight.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 47.6 ft n of 152d St, 21.5x66.4x irregular; John F. Comey against Charles G. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter, Hughes & Dwight.

TOMPKINS ST, n e corner of Broome St, runs n 250 to Delancey St, x e 125 x s 75 x e 75 to East St, x s 125 x w 75 x s 50 to Broome St, x w 125; Walter D. Starr against David Dannat and others, (partition;) attorney, C. N. Harris.

WESTCHESTER TO WEST FARMS ROAD, at junction of a street laid on the map by Andrew Findlay, filed at White Plains, and being Lot 3 on said map; also Levere Place, e s, adjoining the above lot, runs e 74.6 to the land of Benjamin Fowler, x s e 104.8 x w 108.4 to place, x 100 to beginning; George Brockway against John J. Honohan and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. L. Blondel.

7TH AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 146th St, 27.1x100; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against William H. Stanton, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

70TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.5; Union Dime Savings Institution against Mary A. Crichton, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Early.
2—Donnelly vs. Cleveland.
3—Royal Trust Co. vs. Bank of the State of New York.
4—People ex rel. Hamer vs. Coler.
5—Daly vs. Williams.
6—Cohen vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
7—In re Kulbfluach.
8—In re Lesher.
9—People ex rel. De Puy vs. Bd. of Docks.
10—Mandeville vs. Campbell.
11—In re Howard.
12—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furnit. Co.
13—Ronalds vs. Cammann.
14—Lesher vs. Haas.
15—Rouse vs. Haas.
16—Bertelson vs. the Young Southold.
17—Straley vs. Van Hornberg.
18—Gifford vs. Witt.
19—In re N. Y. Bottling Co.
20—Cirrito vs. Emery.
21—In re Reilly.
22—Roby vs. Serra.
23—In re Garrett.
24—Ledoux vs. Moore.
25—People ex rel. Kraus vs. Coler.
26—Frethey vs. Durant.
27—People, &c., vs. Schneider.
28—Hawkins vs. O'Neil.
29—In re Durkin.
30—Dorsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
31—In re Hulbert Bros. & Co.
32—Onequi vs. Postley.
33—Taylor vs. Lovell.
34—Ashley vs. Murphy.
35—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
36—Mulford vs. Cram.
37—Leech vs. Purrington.
38—Reimers vs. Magowan.
39—Norton vs. Fulton.
40—Raff vs. Koster, Biel & Co.
41—Hansen vs. Ketcham.
42—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
43—Maguire vs. Haugwitz.
44—Sofranski vs. Solomon.
45—Nesmith vs. Am. Pegamoid Co.
46—Bedell vs. Arnold.
47—Burtis vs. Lehmann.
48—Wells vs. Wells.
49—De Graaf vs. Arnstein.
50—Houghton vs. Hopple.
51—Talbutt vs. Potter.
52—People, &c., vs. Lieberman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned May term.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on, 5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Katharine Ziegler,
John A. Hardenburgh.
At 10:30 A. M.
Clara Lewenberg,
Caroline A. Benjamin,
Conklin Burtis,
Amelia Saurel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Samuel Tatarsky.
2—Walter W. Linton.
3—Margaret Smith.
4—John Sullivan, James Wentworth.
5—Peter McIlvaine.
6—Vincenzo Miele.
7—John Burrell.
8—Nicola Pecci.
9—Chiara Grassa.
10—Charles A. Elias, George M. Smith, Charles S. Northrup.
10—Thomas Hurley.
11—William Bowick.
12—Selma Carlson.
13—Charles Conroy.
14—Joseph Pope, Giuseppe Rosso, Francesco Dabiano.
15—Timothy Desmond.
16—James W. Conway.
17—Bridget Worthington, Annie Williams.
18—Ellen Ristenpad.
19—David T. Jones.

Pleadings.

1—Timothy F. Denning.
2—Francisco Rallino.
3—John Michaels.
4—John Reilly.
5—James Bennett.
6—Alexander Persella, Jr.
7—Alfred Palmer, Charles Barlow.
8—Lillie Cole.
9—James Stephen.
20—Le Roy Thompson.
21—Patrick Mulligan.
22—Angelo La Manna.
23—Emanuel Cohen.
24—Pietro Rigali.
25—William Byrnes.
26—John Brown.
27—John W. Henry.
28—Nicholas Drexel.
29—Stephen Bray.
30—August Schwartz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—William Harty.
2—Richard E. Voraner.
3—Edward Weeks, Peter Cavanagh.
4—Charles Green, George Weber.
5—Henry B. Bult.
6—John Kelly.
7—John Vandemark.
8—William H. O. Waldron.
9—Frank Graff.
10—Peter Foster.
11—Louis F. Martens.
12—Edward Flynn.
13—Joseph Bennett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Organ—Frank M. Holahan. Matter of Diamond Truck and Car Gear Company—James O. Clark. Ramsdell vs. Elting—Charles A. Runk. Matter of Hulsarb—Albert J. Appell.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Reed vs. Frank—James J. Nealis.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Bookstaver, J. — Alonzo Rothschild—Addie A. Cullin—Louis Hannemann.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — Julius Schwenn vs. Rosina Schwenn—Henry J. Schumacher.

A Private Soldier's Cooking.

H. Wilson Allen, a Massachusetts soldier, writing to his mother, in Springfield, from camp, four miles outside of Santiago, June 29, said: "We are not any of us sick, and they don't have yellow fever down here. I like it much better than Florida; am all right, but want to get back. I am writing this while my hard tack, fried in bacon, is cooling. I do my own cooking, but we don't have much to eat; fourteen hard tack, a piece of bacon about three inches square, one-third of a cup of coarse sugar, and a little coffee constitute a day's allowance. I soak my hard tack in water, they fry my bacon, and my tack in the grease. I boil my sugar down to a syrup and pour it onto the hard tack. I don't use any sugar in my coffee, and very little cream(?)"

Yells Frightened the Spaniards.

George E. Bennett of the Second Massachusetts, writing to relatives in Worcester of the battle June 25, says: "The Massachusetts boys made a great showing in the field. They staid longer than any other regiment, and they suffered a big loss. The Spaniards were really very brave when we started the battle. We made a charge on them later, and all the boys hooted and yelled like Indians, and that seemed to frighten the Spaniards more than anything else. The slaughter was fearful, and we must have killed more than half of their men."

STAMPING OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

State Board of Health Reports Good Progress in its Crusade Against Diseased Cattle.

ALBANY, July 20.—Through the efforts of the State Board of Health and its Tuberculosis Committee, the prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced materially. At its last meeting the State Board of Health received from Dr. S. Case Jones, Chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee, its report covering the work of the past month. While this shows better results in the dairy districts, it also points out a sad condition of affairs in the Buffalo live-stock market, by which many diseased milch cows are thrown into dairies. The committee examined a herd of fourteen cows in Geneseo, finding but two affected. In Otsego a herd of forty-one daily cattle were examined and eleven head found to have tuberculosis. From the report these extracts are made:

"We find that cattle owners who are willing to stand the expense of testing their own cattle are invariably willing to destroy any found diseased. We are beginning to see the fruits of our educational work, brought about by the distribution of our circulars of information and instruction, one veterinarian alone having sent us several reports of tuberculin tests, which he believes he has obtained, through our circulars, which he has distributed to patrons.

"During the last two months no tuberculous cattle have been destroyed by the committee. Those found diseased have been reported to the local Health Officer, who was informed in each case that it was his duty to protect the public health by preventing the sale of their products, as well as to prevent the dissemination of disease to healthy cattle by maintaining them in quarantine until destroyed. We believe with the small sum of money available for our uses, that it is the proper course to take, inasmuch as the law makes it discretionary with us whether we order them killed or not. By this method the money available can be used to detect and point out a much larger number of diseased cattle, which if properly quarantined by the local health authorities, will accomplish vastly more good than if a very few were detected and slaughtered, which must be the case if a large share of our limited means is used in paying indemnities.

"The Bureau of Animal Industry officials inspect all cattle imported for breeding purposes from Canada and accept the certificates of tuberculin inspections from Canadian veterinarians who have the indorsement of the Provincial Government. If the Cattle are not accompanied by such certificates they are held for 98 days, and then inspected here.

"The inspection and condemnation of an animal recently shipped from Canada in advanced tuberculosis would throw in question the integrity of at least one of the Canadian Inspectors and cast suspicion upon the accuracy and efficiency of the Canadian work. The bulk of milch cows sold in Buffalo does not pass through the hands of the bureau officers for tuberculin inspection. Such cattle largely come from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and elsewhere.

"The accusation that owners willfully dispose of tuberculous cattle in opposition to the laws of the State and all humane sentiment we are not at present able to prove in any given instance, but it is a matter of common report among those closest to the transaction. Of all the cattle thus examined, from 7 to 10 per cent. are said to be rejected, and so far as can be learned, none is killed. Cattle thus submitted to the State are almost always apparently in good condition, are fresh in milk, and really form a dangerous class, which the State has been striving to keep from the channels of traffic.

"It is obviously impossible with the small amount of money at our disposal to keep at Buffalo or other places Inspectors to examine and test the cattle designated for dairy or breeding purposes. Under existing laws it seems to us a matter for the Bureau of Animal Industry to take charge of, and we believe it is a matter of much greater importance from a sanitary standpoint as well as of value to the cattle industry, than the inspection of beef cattle now so carefully carried on by their department."

HAPPY SPANIARDS.

The Prisoners Enjoying Their New Experiences at Seavey's Island.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

The scene on the shore of the prison front on Seavey's Island on Monday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock presented a most novel and interesting picture. The prisoners had just finished their afternoon meal and had swarmed to the water's edge to wash their bowls, plates, and spoons. The clatter of the dishes and the laughter and animated conversation of the prisoners made such a babel of noises that they could plainly be heard on the Newcastle shore on the other side of the Piscataqua River.

Hundreds of boats gathered in front of the Spaniards on the beach and watched them at their work and enjoyed the animated scene, for the "Dons" seemed happy as larks and evidently greatly pleased at the attention shown them. Many ladies in the boats had provided themselves with kodaks, and hundreds of pictures were taken of the prisoners that will prove valuable souvenirs of the American-Spanish war as time goes by. The Spaniards enjoyed having their pictures taken, and many of them gathered in groups and posed in picturesque attitudes and waited their turns for the camera.

A colored prisoner, black as Erebus, waded out into the water up to his knees, and, striking his bowl and plate together to attract attention, placed his hands by his side, rolled the whites of his eyes heavenward, and stood expectant. Scores of kodaks snapped, and the colored sailor triumphantly rejoined his comrades on the shore. A lady in one of the boats threw a bunch of flowers into the water near the shore, and instantly twenty or more of the prisoners struggled for the possession of the trophy. The Spaniard who captured the bouquet was generous, however, and divided the flowers among his comrades, who proudly held aloft the mementos, bowing the smiling to the lady who threw them into the water.

After the dishes had been washed many sat in groups on the bank, some of them singing the songs of their native land, some playing cards, others writing letters home, and all of them apparently pleased with the situation. It was a scene never before witnessed in the Harbor of Portsmouth, but its repetition is likely to happen every pleasant day in the Summer weeks to follow.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—In private family, by bachelor, two first-class rooms, furnished or unfurnished; second floor; grate fire in sitting room; breakfast; central location; this side of the Park preferred. Permanent, Box 28, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; in private family; have the best of city reference. J. H., 206 West 32d St., rear.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By young girl as pantry maid or kitchen; best city reference; city or country. 17 East 35th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid; city or country; reference. J. Breem, 722 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe for the Summer wishes to find a situation for her butler, whom she can recommend highly. 178 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man as butler; honest, sober, neat, good worker; city or country; has good references. Joseph, care of Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By Corean young man as waiter in private family. William Ye, St. Charles Hotel, 138th St. and 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

FIREMAN.—By young man, 19, as fireman or assistant; 1 year's experience; best city reference. Peter Lynch, 31 Perry St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A good chambermaid and seamstress, having some knowledge of dressmaking. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Thursday, at 30 Stratford Place, corner Clinton Av., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Boy to learn the business in large dry goods commission house; salary at start, $150 per year. Apply in own handwriting, H., P. O. Box 342, New York City.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 181 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women, AUBURNDALE, MASS. (Ten miles from Boston.)

Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application, or place on waiting list, address (mentioning this paper) C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.

Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20 (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
Via Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and Long Island Railroad.

The same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated Railroad station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10 minutes; Gates Av., 14 minutes; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19 minutes; Van Sicien, 22 minutes, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

SUNDAY EXCURSION
JULY 24, to
NEWPORT, R. I.
Via Long Island Railroad.
ROUND TRIP. - $2.00

A special train (Parlor Car attached) will leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. and East New York.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y. ....8:30 A. M.
Leave L. I. City. ....8:45 A. M.

Connecting at Greenpoint with the STEAMER CITY OF WORCESTER.

Due at Newport........3:00 P. M.
Returning, leave Newport........5:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale Friday, July 22d, at 113, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, and at the L. I. R. R. station, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y. City; at Long Island City, and at 333 Fulton St., 118 Broadway, at the L. I. R. R. stations at Flatbush Av., Franklin Av., (Bedford Sta.,) and at East New York, Brooklyn.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER AND MUSIC ON BOAT.

If weather is stormy excursion will be postponed, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foilage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8:45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.30 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.20, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boats from East 32d and 96th Streets, as follows:

East 32d St., 9.00 A. M., [illegible].15 and 2.00 P. M.
96th " 9.25 A. M., 1 .35 and 2.20 P. M.

Returning leave Glen Island 10.45 A. M. and 1.45 P. M. for 32d St. only. 4.30 P. M. for all landings.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MIDSUMMER OUTING
To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
AND THE
Switchback Gravity R. R.
OVER THE SCENIC LINE OF THE
Central R. R. of New Jersey
Wednesday, July 27.

Special excursion trains, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9:00 P. M. Fare for the round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.69. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
VIA
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL
TO
THE ADIRONDACKS AND ST. LAWRENCE
FRIDAY, JULY 22ND, 1898.

RATE, from $5.00 to $6.50 for the ROUND TRIP. For particulars, call on any New York Central Ticket Agent in New York or Brooklyn.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.......9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 83d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. R., Box 131 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENTS.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE.
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 5 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates.
BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.

E. M. EARLE & SON.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY
By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT,

Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.

Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

Hotel Woodlin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y. All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and
LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT. T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE. $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
I. STROUD HINKSON.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

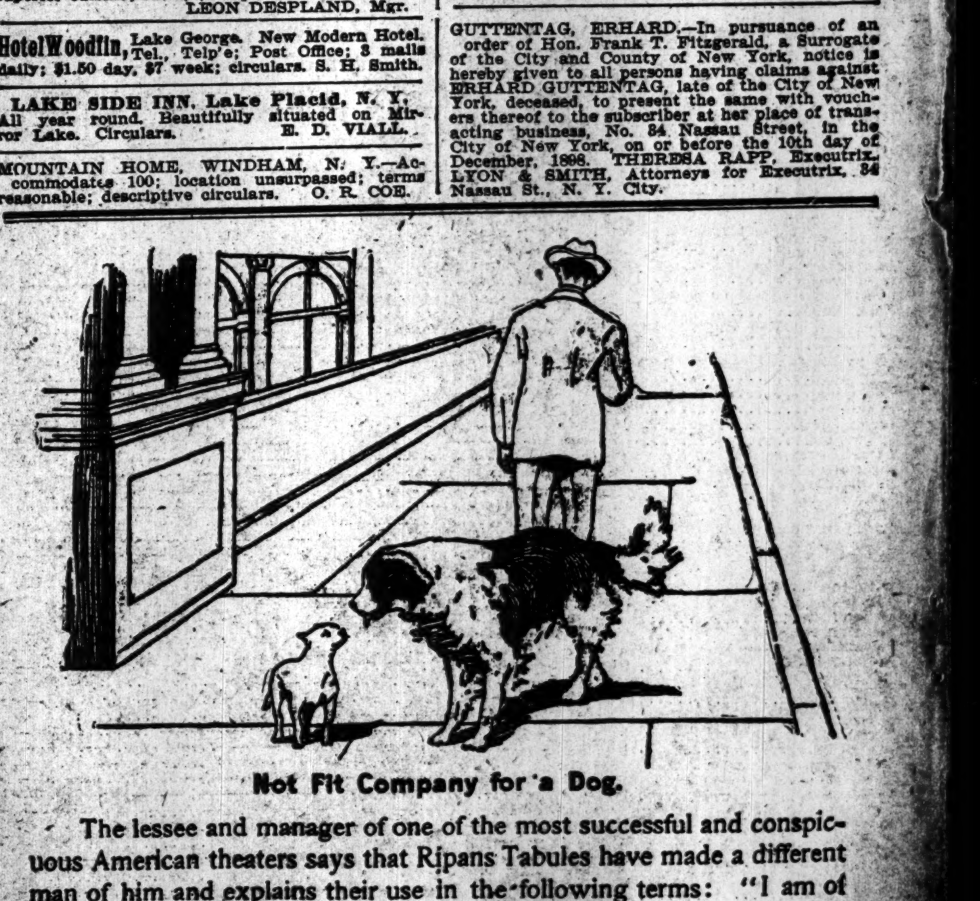
OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
NOW OPEN.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 80 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENBERG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, [illegible], in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1898. [illegible], Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City. [illegible]



Not Fit Company for a Dog.

The lessee and manager of one of the most successful and conspicuous American theaters says that Ripans Tabules have made a different man of him and explains their use in the following terms: "I am of a nervous temperament, sanguine in disposition, energetic, and often for a considerable time labor under severe mental strain. I was in a bad condition really, and had tried many things suggested, but with no satisfactory result until Ripans Tabules were recommended to me by friends. In two weeks I took about twenty Tabules and the result was marvelous. I had eaten my meals only as a matter of form, and then so very little that for awhile I was almost starved. There had been no desire to eat, I did not enjoy the food and I could not sleep. Between loss of sleep and lack of food, I was not fit for a canine's society. Now it is different. I eat my meals with an appetite and enjoy them and have never slept better than at this time. I have never felt better mentally or physically than I do now, and I gained five pounds in weight in the first ten days after I began taking Ripans Tabules."

A new style packet containing ten RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the Year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

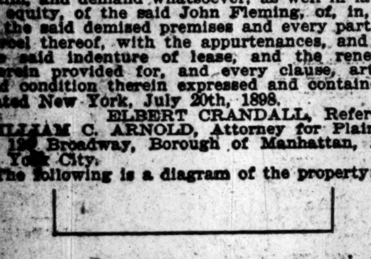
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,180.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $230.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

jy21-2aw3wTh&S&au11.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

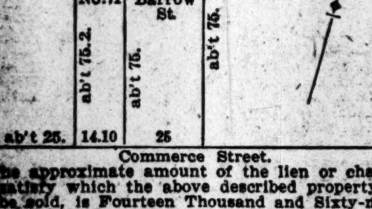
Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 85-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

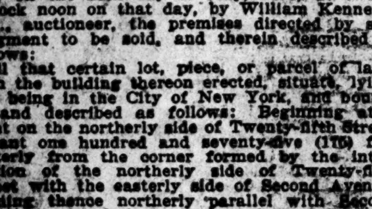
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; and running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $829.75, with interest from the fifth day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

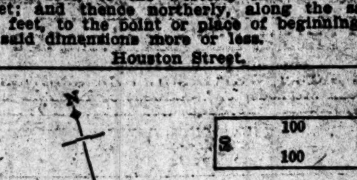
RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 206 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

jy19-2aw3wT&Th&au8

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

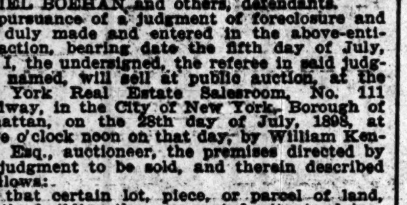
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $829.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 13th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York.—FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiler, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 6th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT F. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David E. Gwynne and Abraham E. Gwynne, two of heirs and next of kin of William J. Flagg, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy14-1aw6wTh

HOEGER, FRANZ XAVER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Xaver Schaidler, Christina Rohrl, Amalia Enslein, Anna Trinkweiter, Leopold Schaidler, Marie Kleber, Mrs. Maria Metzger, Mrs. Amalia Zweckl, Johann Sporl, Karl Sporl, Fani Sporl, Auguste Sporl, Mrs. Theresia Seifried, Mother Caroline Sporl, also known as Adelheid Sporl, Louisa Wolfrum, Mrs. Karoline Wek, Armin Hoeger, Friedericka Gorman or Germann, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANZ XAVER HOEGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Friedericka Hoeger as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je16-1aw6wTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PATRICK, ELSIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, Caroline Ray, Robert M. Patrick, Sarah M. Petersen, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, administratrix, &c., of William S. Patrick; John H. Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnston, Elida Rouse, Sarah E. Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, John E. Burns, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, Henry Jenkins Reed, executor, &c., of Charlotte Reed, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELSIE PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EUGENE SMITH, Atty. for Exr., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. je16-1aw6wTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

STEIN, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Stein, Mathilde Ponndorf, Heinrich Stein, Katherine Mälzer, Wilhelm Stein, Jacob Stein, Ferdinand Stein, and Friedrich Peter, the heirs and next of kin of CHRISTIAN STEIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Conrad Stein, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of August, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHRISTIAN STEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Proponent, 3 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je16-1aw6wTh&au11

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SUMMER RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp.)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 62 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl. (C. H. Leland) op
do Schroon Lake, Leland House, (C. T. Leland)
Asbury Pk., Htl. Monmouth, $3 up. W. Applegate
do ......Ocean Hotel, (Largest.) Atkins & Sons
do West End Hotel........Open June 22, ap. $3 up
do Sunset Hall, (superior hotel.) J. W. Rockafeller
Arverne-by-Sea, L. I. Arverne Htl. ap. $4 up. Bks
Avon-by-Sea, N. J., **The Berwick**, R. B. Hughes
do Avon Inn.................F. E. Foster. Books
Baltimore, Md. ....The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I....Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff, Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 23
Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y.......Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Isl., R. I.—The National. Send for rates.
do Eureka Hotel, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)
Cape May, N. J. Congress Hall. New management
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Ap. $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Fisher's Island, N. Y. Mansion House, ap. 3.50 up
Jamestown, R. I....Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
do ....**Bay View House**, Ap. $3 up
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap. $4
London, Eng...............Hotel Cecil, e. p. $2 up
do ....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $3)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Long Branch, N. J. The Howland and Scarboro.
do ....United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up
do West End Hotel and Cottages, Ap. $4 up
Magnolia, Mass. ...The Hesperus. A. p., $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt....The Montvert, ap. $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N. J. Hunterston Htl. ap. 17.50 upwk
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p. $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I....Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap. $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York......Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y), Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1 up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep. $1 up
Niagara Falls. The International. Ap. $3.50 up
1000 Ils. (Murray Isle) The Murray Hill. Ap. $3 up
Patchogue, L. I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. $3.50 up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e. p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N. J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 15
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap. 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N. Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
Saratoga Spgs, American-Adelphi. Ap. $2.50 up
Scarboro B'ch, Me...Kirkwood Inn; a. p., $2 up
Schooley's Mtn. Sp., N. J. The Dorincourt. Op Je 15
Sea Girt, N. J...The Tremont. Send for booklets.
Spg. Lake, N. J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J. R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books
do The Aldine..................Hough & Lehman
Spg. Lake Bch. N. J. Monmouth Hse, ap. $3.50; books
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up; a. p. $2.50 up
Swampscott, Mass....Ocean House. (J. R. Mead)
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages, July to Oct
York Harbor, Me. Marshall Hse. (E. S. Marshall)

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on April twenty-sixth, 1898.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of BEECHING AND COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the verified petition of William F. Loerner and Thomas Foley, a majority of the Board of Directors of Beeching and Company, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the County of New York, verified April 15th, 1898, and notice of application for this order, with proof of due service of a copy of said petition and notice, and a copy of this proposed order on Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, and on motion of C. Arthur Coan, Esq., attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation, to wit, Beeching and Company, show cause before this Court, before Frank D. Arthur, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, Cotton Exchange Building, Hanover Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on July 28th, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 28th day of July, 1898, in The New York Times and in The New York Law Journal, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Ent. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, J. S. C.

[Seal.]
J. F. P.

A Copy.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

jy7-1aw3wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898. [L. S.]

(I. R. Stamp, 10c. canceled.) (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee. WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW York Church of Christ, Scientist, of the City of New York, State of New York, a domestic corporation, whose corporate property is situate, and whose certificate of incorporation is filed and recorded in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof to be held in Part I. in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the New York Second Church of Christ, Scientist.—Dated New York, N. Y., June 16th, 1898. THE NEW YORK CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, of New York, N. Y. By Wm. D. Baldwin, President. By William Hale Parmenter, Clerk. je16-1aw8wTh

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh.

WILSON, JOHN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen Wilson, John T. W. Jennings, John H. Morris, the Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN T. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John H. Morris, John M. Scribner, and Ira D. Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je9-1aw6wTh.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 8 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Friesland.........July 27 | Kensington..........Aug. 17
Southwark.........Aug. 3 | Noordland..........Aug. 24
Westernland.......Aug. 10 | Friesland..........Aug. 31
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA..........................August 6
CLEOPATRA..........................August 13
VICTORIA...........................August 20
BOADICEA...........................August 27
ALEXANDRA..........................September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 27, noon
City of Rome..................Sept. 10, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30, ...
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM
Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M | Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. EGYPT and HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c. Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu............Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
“NEW YORK” and “ALBANY.”
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
“ New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 “
“ “ West 22d St. Pier.......9 “
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †1:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS *4:55 P. M. (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45 (Diner,) †3:30 (Diner,) *5:55 (Diner,) *5:00 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK: *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 343, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

“AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD.”

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone “2790 Thirty-eighth Street” for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M., B, 10:45 A. M., C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M., B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

“BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.”

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50; *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited, Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:40, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 9:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:20, 3:40, *4:20, 5:25, 6:10, 7:55 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 9:05 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:30, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:30, 1:50, (3:20, “Congressional Lim.,” all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night; Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 “Congressional Lim.,” all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone “1274 Eighteenth Street” for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks, “Electro Pneumatic” Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 129 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE STRIKE OF HOE'S MEN

Head of the Firm Declares He Would Rather Close Up Shop Than Give In.

SAYS HE HEARD NO COMPLAINT

His Employes, He Declares, Were Satisfied Until the Union Stirred Up Trouble—Apprentice and Piece-Work System.

"I would rather shut up these works for good and all and let every piece of machinery in them rust until it crumbles before I would give in to the demands of a set of irresponsible men, whose sole object seems to be to make trouble." This was the statement made yesterday by Robert Hoe, the head of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, at 504 Grand Street, in whose establishment some 600 machinists, in obedience to an order issued by their union, have refused to work until certain demands are granted and an agreement to that effect is signed by the firm.

"The strike," continued Mr. Hoe, "is as absurd and senseless a piece of business as I ever saw in my life. The workmen who have gone out on strike have made no complaints, nor had they spoken to any of the firm or seen any of them before taking action. About five days ago two strangers, representing themselves as delegates from some labor lodge or union, presented a draft of an agreement for the firm's signature, virtually relinquishing the management of the firm's business into the hands of the union. Of course, no such agreement could be entered into under any circumstances. The firm did not believe that its men, a large number of whom had been in its employment for years, many of them all their lives from boyhood, and for whom they have had esteem, would willingly lend themselves to acts involving injury to themselves so much out of proportion to any that could be inflicted upon the firm. The proposal on behalf of the men seemed too much in the light of bartering the liberty and skill of the good workmen for the benefit of the second-class men and irresponsible persons with selfish ends, to commend itself to the free and intelligent American mechanic."

Terms of the Agreement.

The terms contained in the agreement referred to, Mr. Hoe explained, were that a minimum scale of wages be established for all employes, and that the apprentices employed by the firm be placed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the union, in accordance with some by-laws or ordinances referred to by the two men who represented themselves as delegates.

"Were we to agree to these terms," Mr. Hoe declared, "It would disintegrate a system which we have employed in our works for many years both here and in England and would be not only to our detriment but to that of the men whom we employ, in a greater degree. The questions of both the apprenticeship system and the piece-work arrangement which we have with our men have never before come up in our establishment, and the men have never before objected to either. In fact, I do not know that they object to it now. When I explain both these systems somewhat more in detail it will be readily seen why no objections can be made to them.

"Now, as for our apprentices; we select from among hundreds of applicants boys not over sixteen years of age, who seem to us to possess the kind of material of which a skilled mechanic should be made. The boy must live with his parents, be able to read and write, and possess the rudiments of an elementary education. Above all things he must be willing and intelligent. If, after a month or so on probation he proves himself incompetent, we communicate with his parents and advise them to seek some other field of employment for their son. With those whom we think capable, however, we make an agreement for five years, during which time they must continue in our employ and besides attend three times weekly a night school which we have established for them. There they learn English, mathematics, including geometry, and mechanical drawing. The boys are not placed at any particular line of work, but are taken through every department and are taught the use of the tools in each and the construction of every piece of machinery turned out in each respective department, so that when they have finished their term of apprenticeship they are capable of going into any branch of the establishment and making themselves useful wherever they are placed.

Ideas from Other Shops.

"At the conclusion of the five years we generally call up these young men and tell them to go to some other shops, where they can gain new ideas and see something of the manner in which work is carried on elsewhere. After a year's experience in other places they can come back to us, and we can give them employment. During this time we pay them a fixed wage, as follows: Two dollars a week for the first year, $3 weekly for the second year, $4 for the third year, $5.50 for the fourth year, and $7 for the fifth year; and this, notwithstanding that during the first year they are a total loss to us. Surely there is nothing unfair in the system, and I do not see why any more or further supervision over these boys than we can give them is necessary.

"Our piece-work system has been a source of profit not only to us, but even more so to our men. We pay every one of our 1,700 employes a stated sum per day, no matter what kind or what quantity of work he turns out. Naturally the scale of wages is governed entirely by the ability and efficiency of the man. Some men receive $2 per day and from that on up to $4. They have the privilege, however, of forming themselves into gangs and contracting to furnish a certain number of pieces of machinery in a perfectly finished state at so much a piece, and if they earn more in that way than their regular wages, so much the better for us and for them. Just how this works can best be illustrated by the following example: Say we need a hundred wheels. It takes, let us assume, three men and two boys, to make them in a week. One man receives $2.50 per day, one man $2.25, and the third $2. The boys get, let us say, $3 and $4 a week, respectively. The gang agrees to make the wheels at so much each. When the work is done at the end of the week, the regular wages are deducted from the amount due for the making of the wheels and the balance is divided pro rata among the men and the boys."

Mr. Hoe then referred to his books and showed that during 1897 the gangs of men thus organized among themselves and by their own free choice and selection had made from 6 to 33 per cent. more than their fixed wages. The most efficient men made the most wages, while the laggards and the less competent ones had to do with less.

Average Wages of a Gang.

The following table serves to illustrate the average wages per day of a gang consisting of fifty-five men for one week:

No. of Men.	Fixed Wage. Per Day.	Actual Earnings. Per Day.	No. of Men.	Fixed Wage. Per Day.	Actual Earnings. Per Day.
1	$4.00	$5.04	11	2.65	3.67
1	3.15	3.93	22	2.50	3.10
1	2.90	3.10	5	2.40	2.75
2	2.85	3.40	8	2.30	3.03
4	2.75	3.09			

From this table it will be seen that the fixed rate of wage made no difference as to the earning capacity of a man. If he worked hard and turned out the work in accordance with the requirements of the firm he earned from 20 cents to over $1 more than his wages each day.

In conclusion Mr. Hoe said it made absolutely no difference to him whether the men came back or not. He could get all the men he wanted, and he was determined to run his business as it always had been run. "Our men," he said, "have never had any reason to complain. They are provided with the best tools that can be had, and are not restricted as to their use. If their work can be facilitated by supplying them with more tools, we furnish them readily. The men who have gone out on strike have simply been bulldozed into doing so by the union, or whatever it may be, and would be perfectly willing to come back if they did not fear that other workmen would nag them and make their lives miserable. The most unfortunate thing is that these self-created supervisors of the mechanic's liberty of action are influencing a lot of minors and making them dissatisfied with a condition that has always been to their benefit."

TRADES UNION ENJOINED.

Justice Bischoff Holds It Has No Right to Call Off Workmen from an Employer's Service.

An interesting decision was given by Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granting an injunction to Alexander Coons, in his suit against Thomas Chrystie as President of the Amalgamated Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Benevolent and Protective Society; David Jones, Matthew Murray, and James Crotty, restraining the defendants from interfering with his business as a gas fitter. Justice Bischoff, in his opinion, said among other things:

"Acting in behalf of the defendant association and at its instance, the individual defendants caused workmen in plaintiff's employ to stop their work and abandon the employment, not that they meant to secure better wages elsewhere, or to protect the scale of wages, but solely to the end that plaintiff should not have the aid of these workmen in his business, he not having become a member of the Master Plumbers' Association, recognized by the defendant society.

"It is claimed that the defendants did not cause the plaintiff's workmen to stop work through threat or acts of intimidation, which may be true, so far as we have to deal with the physical deportment of these 'walking delegates,' but if, at the mere nod or word of the latter the plaintiff's workmen were led immediately to abandon employment which they had been well content to accept, and which, but for the 'walking delegates' appearance upon the scene they were just as content to retain, the inference is irresistible that they were coerced by anticipation of some recognized penalty; and the absence of threats at the moment would signify merely that they were gratuitous and unnecessary.

"But again, the contention is that the workmen had agreed with the defendant society that they should not accept employment from unaffiliated persons, such as the plaintiff, and accordingly it is urged that by causing them to cease their work the defendant merely caused the workmen to keep their promise. It may be that such an agreement would be valid as between the society and its members, and that as a condition to the right to demand benefits from the society, the members might be held to the observance of its terms. Here, however, the workmen had found it desirable to work for the plaintiff, notwithstanding their society's rule, and the defendants, instead of dealing with the matter as one between the society and the individual members, such as it actually was, chose to remedy the infraction by breaking up the plaintiff's business. In this they departed from the commendable purposes of a trades union, and employed the machinery of their organization for purposes of oppression; and an innocent party may well apply to a court of equity for relief from a threatened continuance of such acts.

"Whatever question there may be as to the right of a workman to maintain an action against persons who caused his discharge from employment by the exercise of their influence upon his employer, where the facts have to do solely with the competition of individual workmen to obtain the same place for one or another, there is no doubt that an employer is to be protected against organized efforts to interrupt the orderly course of his business through interference with the persons whom he employs. So far these defendants were combined in an unlawful undertaking, and an injunction should issue to prohibit its continuance."

MILLIONAIRE CLARK'S CASE.

Leave to Bring a Further Action in the Collins Suit Denied Him.

A motion made by Charles Clark, a St. Louis millionaire, for leave to bring an action in the Supreme Court to recover the difference between a judgment obtained here against Samuel Collins, an art dealer, and a judgment secured in St. Louis against Clara Church Collins, the dealer's wife, for $8,000, was denied by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The trouble between Clark and the Collinses arose in 1891, when Clark purchased from them for $6,800 a painting which they alleged was an original study by Meissonier. Clark almost immediately afterward discovered that the picture was the work of a Philadelphia artist. He demanded his money back and avers that Collins admitted the fraud, and told him that his wife had a large fortune in her own right and would execute a bond for the repayment of the money. The bond was executed in December, 1892, and by its terms it was agreed to pay Clark $7,100, with interest, within four months. The bond contained a penal clause making the payment of $8,000 essential should the payment agreed upon not be made within the specified time. The money was not paid as agreed and Clark brought suit in this city against Collins for the amount of the bond, with interest, recovering judgment in 1896 for $8,838.

Mrs. Collins brought a suit in the Circuit Court of St. Louis to have the bond annulled on the ground that Clark had compelled her to execute it under duress. Clark defended the action and filed a counter claim for the amount of the bond. Mrs. Collins's complaint was dismissed and judgment was given in Clark's favor for $8,000. Mrs. Collins paid this amount last January.

Clark then brought a suit against Mrs. Collins and her husband in the State of Pennsylvania, where they reside, for the recovery of the difference between the New York and the St. Louis judgments. The court there declined to entertain the motion until the court here had decided upon Clark's right to bring such action.

DURANT JUDGMENT VACATED.

The Default Set Aside on Application of His Counsel.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside the judgment obtained on July 13 against William West Durant by W. R. Montgomery, as assignee for Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and opened Durant's default. The judgment was for $21,950 for legal services in the divorce suit brought by Durant against Janet L. Durant, and for services in other litigation. The suit was tried before Lewis Cass Ledyard as referee.

Durant claims that he paid $2,000 on account, besides a large sum for disbursements. He says that he offered $10,000 to settle the matter. Weeks & Battle are his attorneys, and they entered a notice of appearance. The twenty days allowed to file an answer expired on July 13, but by a mistake of Weeks & Battle's managing clerk it was not filed, and the plaintiff at once entered judgment.

Mr. Weeks said that the mistake was the fault of his firm. All Durant's money was tied up by this judgment, counsel said, which was a very serious matter for the defendant and also for the counsel's firm. Justice MacLean opened Durant's default on payment of costs.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESTITUTION OF MONEYS SECURED BY FORGERIES.—The Nassau Bank brought suit in the Supreme Court, Second Department, against the National Bank of Newburg and the executors of John L. Adderton, to compel the restitution of money received by the defendant under a mistake of fact. Grant B. Taylor, who was counsel for the executors, forged their checks for $2,400. The forgeries were not disavowed for some time. Meanwhile Taylor became a depositor in the defendant bank, and deposited a draft of the Columbus Trust Company to the order of Charles Curie, made on the Chase National Bank, which was sent to the plaintiff bank for collection. The amount collected was credited to the defendant bank, when it was discovered that Taylor had indorsed Curie's name as well as his own on it. It was conceded that Curie was not the owner of this draft, and it was not shown that Taylor was not the real owner. Out of his deposit, Taylor, by his check for $2,400, drawn to the order of the estate of John L. Adderton, covered up his forgeries. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, has affirmed judgment given for the defendants, upon the report of a referee. It was conceded that Taylor's check for $2,400 was to be treated as money, and that it was the settled law of this State that money, whether obtained by fraud or by a felony, could not be recovered when it had been paid to the creditors of the party who had thus criminally obtained it, even when the only consideration for the payment was the satisfaction of an antecedent debt. The Court said the principle of the decisions was that money has no earmark, that its recovery on the ground of any dishonesty in its disburser for an honest debt, would disorganize all business operations, and entail an amount of risks and uncertainty which no enterprise could bear. "The whole question here is this: When one person defrauds another—for this $2,400 was a return of the forgeries to the bank, which was the bank's, not the estate's, loss—so skillfully that the party defrauded is ignorant of his loss, and restitution is made so adroitly that it does not disclose the original offense, does any different rule obtain from a case where one confesses his fault and openly makes restitution? We apprehend there can be no distinction between the two cases, and that the very statement of the question precludes the possibility of but one answer."

ROYAL
The absolutely pure
BAKING . POWDER
Highest of all in leavening strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

⁂

A DOG CASE.—In Nelson V. Clark's suit before a Justice of the Peace, in Fulton County, near the city of Johnstown, against Lucius Daniels, to recover damages for the shooting of his dog, it appeared that the dog disappeared on Nov. 19, 1896, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Two witnesses testified that half an hour later they heard a dog snarling in a piece of woods, "then came the report of a gun," and smoke was seen rising from the place whence the noise came, and that immediately thereafter Daniels came out of the woods with a gun in his hand. Some days thereafter the dog was found in the wood near the place where the gun was fired lying dead with a gunshot wound in his head. The defendant denied the shooting, and testified that he was at home the whole of the afternoon in question; in which statement he was corroborated by several witnesses, although contradicted by several witnesses sworn by the plaintiff, who testified that they saw the defendant with a gun on the afternoon in question near the place where the dog was shot. The Justice, on a jury's verdict, gave the plaintiff a judgment for $25 and costs, but the County Court reversed that judgment, holding that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the conclusion by the jury that the defendant shot the dog. The Third Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the County Court, holding that it was not justified, under the evidence in the case, in reversing the judgment rendered on the verdict. The question presented was held to be essentially one for the jury to determine.

The Doll-Harlem Speedway Case.

Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application made by William F. Doll for an injunction restraining the Park Commissioners from interfering with his riding a bicycle on the new Harlem Speedway. The ruling of the Justice was on the ground that the phraseology of the act plainly intends that the Commissioners shall have the governing power and shall say what kind of vehicles shall be allowed upon the drive. Justice McLean said to the attorneys that there was no necessity either for submitting briefs or for arguing the matter. Attorney J. Baldwin Hand, who appeared for Mr. Doll, said later that an appeal would undoubtedly be taken from the decision.

Mortgage for Presbyterian Boards.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted permission jointly to the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church to negotiate a mortgage for $230,000 upon the property of the two boards, at 53 and 55 Fifth Avenue. Each of the boards is to file a bond of $115,000. The money is to be used to pay the indebtedness of the organization.

MAYOR FAGAN AT A FIRE.

Assists in the Rescue of an Aged Woman During a Fierce Blaze.

A fire, the origin of which could not be learned, started at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday in the cellar of Angelo Podesta's wine and liquor store, 830 and 832 Washington Street, Hoboken. The flames spread rapidly owing to the explosion of several barrels of spirits and alcohol, and the interiors of both buildings were burned out almost before the firemen got to work.

The tenants on the upper floors escaped without difficulty, but Mrs. Jane Steinburg, an aged woman, who resided on the second floor of 828 Washington Street, who had been ill for some time, was overcome by smoke and narrowly escaped suffocation. She was rescued by Mayor Lawrence Fagan, assisted by two firemen.

James O'Donnell, a member of Engine Company No. 1, was overcome by smoke and was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. Another fireman namemd Goerig was also prostrated, but recovered shortly after. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at $50,000. The insurances are about $40,000.

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S PLANS.

He May Select Headquarters on the Lower East Side.

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, who was sworn in at Albany Tuesday, as State Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan election district, visited Police Headquarters yesterday and was subjected to much questioning by old associates regarding his future actions and policy. He explained that his call at Headquarters was for the purpose of drawing the pay due him as Chief of Police for the month of May, and had no connection with any duties of his new position.

Mr. McCullagh conversed with Commissioner Jacob Hess, Chief Clerk Kipp, and other attachés of the Police Department who were associated with him when he was Chief. He said that he had not selecdet his headquarters as State Superintendent of Elections, but was inclined to think that he would choose a place south of Fourteenth Street on the east side, where the business of his office would most require him. He added that he would not appoint a chief deputy or a stenographer until after he had established his headquarters.

Election Laws for Soldiers.

ALBANY, July 20.—Secretary of State Palmer is preparing a pocket edition of the laws adopted at the extraordinary session of the Legislature relative to voting by citizens of New York State at the front. There will be an edition of 20,000 to 30,000 sent to the New York troops. The Secretary is directed to send laws and blanks to organizations containing ten or more residents of New York State. The registry or poll list will be in the form of a document rather than a book.

SALARIES OF APPOINTEES.

Amounts Fixed for Building and Park Department Employes.

Commissioner Brady of the Department of Buildings has fixed the salary of James E. McMahon, chief clerk, at $2,000; that of James E. Clark, confidential inspector, at $1,500, and that of Daniel Campbell, Jr., confidential stenographer, at $1,200.

The Park Commissioners have fixed the salary of N. J. Rose, landscape gardener, at $3,000; that of B. W. St. John, general foreman, at $2,500; that of John J. Odell, accountant clerk, at $2,800, and that of Robert S. Sutcliffe, private secretary to the President, at $2,000.

Cost of Fire Hydrants.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply has made a report to the Board of Public Improvements relating to the private water companies which supply and maintain fire hydrants in the city, and giving what the city pays under the contracts with the companies. The summary of the cost of the hydrants is as follows:

Borough of Queens, 1,268 hydrants, annual cost, $25,564; Borough of Richmond, 960 hydrants, annual cost, $26,052.50; Borough of Bronx, 485 hydrants, annual cost, $18,600; Borough of Brooklyn, 1,218 hydrants, annual cost $61,145. Total, 3,906 hydrants; annual cost, $131,361.50. Annual increase, 5 per cent., 185 hydrants; annual cost, $6,825; services of eight inspectors at $1,000 each, $8,000. Total annual cost, $146,186.50.

The Issue of City Bonds.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would invite bids for the bonds which the Board of Aldermen had sanctioned as soon as the Mayor signed the Aldermen's resolution. The first lot of bonds issued will probably be for $12,000,000. Enough bonds will be sold to pay the amounts at present due contractors and to carry on for six months the work under contract.

THE KORTRIGHT HEARING

Dr. Austin Flint Testifies His Belief that Mr. Kortright Has an Incurable Mental Disease.

A SUFFERER FROM PARESIS

The Condition Evidenced by His Actions in Court, His Writing, and His Conduct Since His Attack of Hemorrhage.

The hearing in the Kortright habeas corpus case before Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, developed evidence that Gouverneur Kortright is insane. Dr. Austin Flint testified his belief that Mr. Kortright was suffering from paresis, an incurable mental disease.

Mrs. E. Therese Kortright, the relator, was the first witness called at the resumption of the hearing, shortly after 4 P. M. The evidence of the day was marked by a repetition of yesterday's legal disputes between Mr. Lindsay, her counsel, and Mr. Bowers, counsel for the defense, who entered many exceptions to Justice Daly's rulings. Mr. Kortright, Miss Phipps, and Mrs. Bradford were in court together.

Mrs. Kortright, who was the only witness of the previous day, testified that her husband's annual income was between $10,000 and $15,000, she believed. She said that she had noticed that while he was on the witness stand he kept plucking at his beard. He had done this a great deal since the attack he sustained at Bristol in 1896, and never before that. When he was in Saratoga his manner was very quiet, and he was low-spirited.

On cross-examination Mrs. Kortright was confronted with an affidavit made by Mrs. Hall, the wife of a Saratoga physician, to whose home she admitted having gone on July 7, after her husband had gone away with the little girl. Mrs. Hall deposed that in her conversation with Mrs. Kortright the latter had said it was strange that she had disappeared, and the deponent had answered she ought not to think it strange, as she (Mrs. Hall) understood that Mr. Kortright was suffering from paresis. According to Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Kortright responded that her husband was only suffering from nervous prostration, and that he was mentally sound, as physicians had decided. Mrs. Kortright denied yesterday that she had said this.

A long wrangle between the lawyers then ensued upon Mr. Bowers's attempt to have some letters recently written by Mrs. Kortright to her husband put in evidence. Mrs. Kortright showed her intense agitation by her manner and expression while this discussion was in progress, and Mr. Lindsay made a gallant fight against what he called violating the confidence between husband and wife. Justice Daly inspected two of the letters and allowed them as evidence, and finally objection to all of them was withdrawn. None was used, however, at yesterday's hearing.

On direct examination Mrs. Kortright testified that she had recent checks sent her by her husband, purely to pay his doctors' bills. Mr. Lindsay was about to enter on particulars here, but upon Mr. Bowers threatening that this would force him into an examination of the witness's finances to show what was the actual use made of all the checks, the issue was dropped.

The Obnoxious Nurses.

In reply to a question as to the nurses whom Mr. Kortright took a dislike to, Mrs. Kortright said that he objected to them for various causes. One, he said, was dishonest; another he imagined was humpbacked. They were discharged immediately in every instance. As far as she could observe, they were attentive and dutiful in every way.

Mrs. Kortright testified to other acts on her husband's part tending to show that he was irrational.

Dr. Austin Flint was then called to the stand. He said that he had been a practicing physician in this city since 1859, and told of the various hospitals at which he had lectured or worked, his experience in the treatment of the insane, and his special study of mental disease in the last ten years. He is now Professor of Physiology at Cornell, and consulting physician at Bellevue Hospital.

"Were you present in this courtroom when Mr. Kortright testified, and did you closely examine his manner?" Dr. Flint was asked.

He replied in the affirmative, and was shown specimens of Mr. Kortright's writing before and after the attack of hemorrhage.

"Can you, taking into account his manner, appearance, and these specimens of handwriting, form an estimate of Mr. Kortright's mental condition?" was the next question.

"I can form an estimate of his mental condition," was the reply.

The doctor was then asked to give his estimate, when Mr. Bowers objected, and warmly protested that the question of Mr. Kortright's sanity had no bearing on the case.

"If it is entered into here," said he, "this court will be going further than any previous court has gone in a habeas corpus case."

He was overruled and entered an exception.

Mr. Kortright's Inconsistency.

"Mr. Kortright," said the witness, "appeared to me to exhibit a slowness on the witness stand and a hesitancy in giving answers which was not consistent with a sound mental condition in the case of a man of his position and education."

"What do you know about that?" demanded Mr. Bowers, springing up. "Here this witness is giving expert testimony on what he observed and immediately he wanders off into comments about what he has heard."

Dr. Flint went tranquilly on: "I noticed a forgetfulness, particularly of recent events, which was not consistent with a sound mind. It carried with it what is peculiarly characteristic of certain forms of mental disease, a certain expression of the face, a fatuitous smile on occasions which, in my opinion, did not call for a smile. To give particulars as to the kind of mental disease would require some knowledge of his anterior history."

Dr. Flint testified that the handwriting in which Mr. Kortright signed the deed on June 7, giving little Alice into her aunt's custody, was tremulous and showed a want of mental power. His signature to a letter on May 3 was, however, a pretty good one, and his writing in specimens penned before his attack of hemorrhage was excellent.

"I think," said the witness, "that his lapses of memory, slowness, lack of relevancy in answering, and pulling at his beard, where he had produced a bare spot on the cheek, show him to be a man of unsound mind. I noticed that smiles broke over his face every now and then without occasion."

Mr. Lindsay then read the statement of a hypothetical case, the conditions of which were exactly those given by Mrs. Kortright as the history of her husband's actions since Alice was born, and asked for an opinion of the subject of this statement.

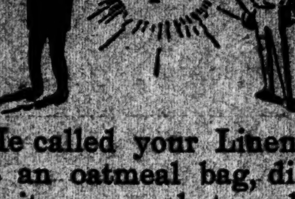
"Such a person, I should say," replied Dr. Flint, "is not of sound mind."

"What form of insanity is he suffering from?" he was then asked.

"The person referred to in your hypothetical question," answered Dr. Flint, "is suffering from the form of insanity known as paresis, in the stage of dementia." He also testified that this person was probably suffering from the disease for from "six to twelve months before the cerebral attack mentioned as having occurred in 1896."

Paresis, he said in answer to a question, was incurable.

During the physician's examination Mr. Kortright sat steadily looking at him, but made no move. The hearing will go on this afternoon at 4 o'clock.



He called your Linen-crash suit an oatmeal bag, did he? Put it on any hot sweltering day, and go to see him; then, while the perspiration trickles down his face, tell him how cool you are.

No, our kind won't shrink; and a complete suit costs but $8—coat, vest or trousers sold separately.

We can assure your making a good appearance, at least, going in and coming out of the water.

Handsomer bathing suits than ours cannot be found.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

KLONDIKE EXCELS IN RICHES.

Two Thousand Poorly Fed Men Took Out Nearly $15,000,000 in Gold Last Winter—New Locations.

DAWSON CITY, Alaska, June 25.—The output of the mines of the Yukon region this year, while it has reached between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, has fallen below even the more conservative estimates made last Fall, based on the prospects then existing. Three things have contributed to shorten this Spring's clean-up—the Canadian royalty, the lack of men, and the lack of strengthening food.

One of the most prominent civil engineers on the Pacific Coast, who spent last Winter in the mines, has said: "Considering the fact that less than 2,000 poorly fed men got out last Winter almost $15,000,000, the Klondike has made a showing that entitles it to consideration as the greatest gravel deposit in existence and the richest in the world. The placer mines of California in early days are its only rival. The great riches of the bench claims on French, Chief, Little and Big Shockum Gulches continue to be the wonder of the mining men in the interior of Alaska. These benches are old river beds which have been broken up by an eruption of the earth. A continuation of the old river bed has been found near Hunker Creek, and, while but little prospecting has been done, it is thought it will turn out very well. Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks have proved all that was expected of them."

Of the less-known streams, Dominion Creek is giving evidence of mineral deposits which may make it known as the richest strike yet made. Hunker Creek is rich in placers. Gold bottom is not turning out as well as expected. So many are the disadvantages in mining in the Northwest Territory that attention is being once more directed to mines on the American side.

Forty Mile Creek has been relocated, and many new claims are recorded. Chicken Creek, which has been known for the last two years, but not worked, will be developed this year. Cañon, Nugget Gulch, and Franklin Creeks and the bars on Forty Mile will be worked by the hydraulic process, and there will be a good camp at the mouth of the river within two years.

American Creek, forty miles down from Forty Mile, is known to be good. The Mission Creek district has three formations—placer, quartz, and coal. At its mouth is Eagle City, in which will be established the United States barracks and the Custom House. Twenty miles below Eagle City is Star City, guarding the mouth of Seventy Mile River. From Seventy Mile to Circle City is prospected, and creeks are found here and there which give good indications. Coal and Sheep Creeks promise equally well, and also the Charley River. Circle City has been deserted practically since the rush to Dawson.

Across from Circle City is Jefferson Creek, which is now being prospected for its whole length.

Further down is the Minook Creek district, which has developed some claims which have paid $27,000, $25,000, and $15,000, the first Winter's work. The country is to a great extent unknown.

A great country will be opened in the Kokukuk. All things considered, the American side would seem to be the place for the future.

THE CASE OF SENATOR KENNEY.

Counsel on Both Sides Present Their Arguments at Length.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20.—District Attorney Vandegrift to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, resumed his opening address to the jury in the case of United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, who is charged with aiding in the misapplication of funds of the First National Bank of Dover.

Prior to his speaking, application was made to the Court in behalf of the others, who have been indicted as a result of William N. Boggs's defalcations, asking for a postponement of the trial of their cases until the October term of court. Judge Bradford agreed to the postponement, should the sureties offered be satisfactory. The others indicted are Charles H. Butler, W. E. Cotter, J. Frank Alloe, John Megonigal, and H. F. Ford.

Mr. Bird opened for the defense. He denounced the prosecution as one of the most infamous in the history of the country; the prosecution, he said, of a prominent citizen of the State and Nation. He denounced Teller Boggs as unworthy of belief and intimated that his motive in returning from flight was other than a purpose to stand the punishment he deserved.

After recess, Senator Gray began the closing address in behalf of his colleague in the upper branch of Congress. The major portion of his speech dealt with the subject of intent. That Senator Kenney gave Boggs checks aggregating nearly $3,500, he admitted, but he denied absolutely that the defendant had the slightest knowledge that Boggs stole the money with which to pay the checks from the bank's funds. Mr. Gray intimated that the Government had relentlessly prosecuted the defendant on the single word of a self-confessed defaulter. Mr. Gray made eloquent appeal for a prompt acquittal, in which he touched upon the actual overdrafts of the defendants not appearing in the bank's books, and caused by Boggs withholding Kenney's checks, until a sufficient balance was to the credit of the defendant to insure payment.

District Attorney Vandegrift then began the closing for the Government, and had not concluded when court adjourned until to-morrow.

Will of Warren Hawkins Accepted.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 20.—Surrogate Petty of Suffolk County to-day admitted the will of Warren Hawkins of Eastport to probate. According to the relatives who contested, Hawkins believed in witchcraft, and often related occurences which he claimed only witches could be responsible for. The estate was not a big one, and the bulk was given to Harry M. Hawkins, a grandson. The principal contestant was William S. Hawkins, a son. Surrogate Petty held that even if Hawkins did believe in witches it did not prove that he was insane, and the will was recognized.

A Gift of "Conscience Money."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $20 from one who sends it as "conscience money," with a request that it be remitted to the United States Treasury. The money will be delivered at the Sub-Treasury in this city, and a receipt for it can be obtained at this office on application.

Appointed Deputy Factory Inspector.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed George W. Taylor of the Eleventh Ward, Newark, to be a Deputy Factory Inspector, to succeed Patrick Callan, the Democratic incumbent.

Ladies' Shoes.

Button & Lace Boots,
—tan, broken sizes—
$2.85,
formerly $4.00 to $6.00.

Bicycle Boots,
—in tan and black—
$3.25,
value $5.00.

Bicycle Oxfords,
—in tan and black—
$2.65.

Patent Leather, Kid and Tan Oxfords,
—sizes 1 to 4; widths A & AA—
$1.50,
formerly $4.00 to $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TEARING UP CAR TRACKS

Work on the Trolley in Sixth and in Eighth Avenue Begun.

MAY RESUME SHOPPERS' CARS

Sixth Avenue Merchants Now Ask for Resumption of This Service After the Lower Section Is Finished.

Promptly as announced by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the horse cars ceased running on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines early yesterday, and the work of installing the underground trolley service immediately began. Almost before dawn trucks were rolling up the avenues to discharge their loads of iron yokes, rails, and other accessories of the new system. No temporary track was laid on Sixth Avenue, as the merchants of the shopping district had requested, nor were cars run on the sections not torn up.

Twenty-five hundred men were wanted for yesterday's beginning, and more than 5,000 applicants for the jobs gathered at the Fiftieth Street depot in the morning. When it was known that half of the throng would have to go away without work, there was a scene of confusion. Men in the rear of the line struggled desperately with those in more advantageous positions. Good order was not restored until the reserves of the West Fiftieth Street Police Station were called out to enforce it. Platoons of police remained for a time at Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street and at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street until those who had secured employment had worked a few hours, and the unsuccessful ones had left the locality.

On Sixth Avenue the gangs worked northward from West Eleventh Street to about West Eighteenth Street and southward from Fiftieth Street, while on Eighth Avenue they diverged from Fiftieth Street both north and south. The paving stones were piled on the sidewalks, the new and the old ironwork was heaped in the side streets, and the middle of the avenues was plowed and excavated until the sections under reconstruction seemed almost impregnable to wagon or foot traffic. On lower Sixth Avenue especially the congestion formed by the wagons of the working gangs, in addition to the usual wagon traffic, was so heavy as to preclude the practicability of a temporary car track. This was just as the traction company had predicted.

About 1,000 more men will be put to work to-day, President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said. All will work in three shifts of eight hours each, and the crews will be at work night and day until certain sections, and possibly the whole, are completed. The traction company expects to make a record-breaking job of the reconstruction of the section of the lines in the great business district. Much of the material has been delivered near where it will be used, and much more to be used is waiting at the docks.

"We are trying to reconstruct these sections in as speedy a manner as is physically possible," Mr. Vreeland said, "and we think the best way is to put on as many men as we can and keep them working all the time on all the route. It would take several times as long, as we know by experience, to do a section at a time, running cars on one track while installing the other."

The merchants of the Sixth Avenue shopping district seem disposed to acquiesce in the opinion of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, when they say they are not able to provide temporary service. The Sixth Avenue Improvement Association, comprising some of the well-known houses on the avenue, has abandoned the idea of asking for temporary tracks, according to its Chairman, J. H. Little, of 225 Sixth Avenue.

A delegation representing concerns in the association visited the traction company's offices yesterday afternoon to confer with Mr. Vreeland. Mr. Vreeland was not in, however, and there was no conference in consequence. Mr. Little said that the association now desired only to have the "shoppers' cars" restored when that section of the avenue below Twenty-third Street had been finished. These cars were discontinued in December, and Mr. Little says their passengers, amounting to about 10,000 daily, were in part diverted to other stores. It had been intimated, he said, that special shoppers' cars might be resumed.

Funeral of Two Brothers.

Two funeral services will be held this morning in St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, for John and Joseph Doyle, brothers, who died within a few hours of each other at their home, 43 Wyckoff Street. Joseph, the elder, died Monday, and John passed away early yesterday morning. Joseph was twenty-five years old, and John two years younger. John was a theological student at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmittsburg, Md.; had received minor orders, and would have been ordained a priest within a year. The family has had a number of afflictions during the past year. Only two months ago the mother died. The young men had been suffering with pulmonary trouble for some time, and their deaths were not unexpected.

Bravery of Detectives Rewarded.

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday received a communication from District Attorney Gardiner, in which he stated that the cases of Murray, Spencer, and Reilly, captured with "Big Bill" Mason by Detectives Fogarty and Stripp were before the Grand Jury. The board, acting on the recommendation of the District Attorney, promoted Detectives Fogarty and Stripp to be Detective Sergeants for the excellence and bravery of their work in this case. It was discovered later that Stripp is already a Detective Sergeant, and the board awarded him an honorable mention medal.

Crusade Against Illegal Hospitals.

Superintendent E. Fellows Jenkins of the Gerry Society has begun a crusade against alleged illegal lying-in hospitals. He commenced yesterday with the arrest of Mrs. Augusta Best of 236 East Thirty-fourth Street on the charge of maintaining such an institution without a license from the Board of Health. She was held for trial in $500 by Magistrate Sims in the Yorkville Court.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Children's Suits and Dresses.

Children's Sailor Suits, regular price $6.50, now $3.98.

Children's fancy figured lawn Dresses, all trimmed with embroidery, 4 to 14 yrs.; regular price $2.49, now $1.75.

Children's lawn Dresses, all neatly trimmed, 4 to 14 yrs.; regular price 98c., now 59c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper, in WANG, Except Sun., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
Next Week—De Wolf Hopper in the Beggar Student.

THE COOL CASINO! Ever Gay Theatre! Evergreen Roof! ADMISSION, 50c.
Theatre Part Closed This Wk For Rehearsals! Box office open daily. Roof To-night & All THIS WK!
The extravagant extravaganza Yankee Doodle Dandy First Presentation, July 25. Sale in progress 9 to 6. Rice's Summer Nights and the Great Cake Walk!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c. 50c. NOON TO 11 P. M.
Jas. Horne, Nick Long, Idalene Cotton, Gus Williams, Larry Dooley, Dammann Troupe, etc.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall. Burlesque. 7th week. Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville, Rogers Bros. & others.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, to-day; 2 games, 1 adm.; 2 and 4 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

"COUNT" D'ESTERHAZY ACCUSED

A Leader in the Hungarian Colony Arraigned by Countrymen.

"Count" Paul d'Esterhazy, editor of The Hungarian Gazetteer, who for years has been one of the leaders in the Hungarian colony here, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged with swindling a number of his countrymen. Peter Kremer of Brooklyn and E. Franklin of Stapleton were the complainants against him.

Kremer alleges that the "Count" secured $260 from him, giving notes in payment. None of these notes was dated, and one read: "—— days after date, I promise to pay," &c. Kremer says d'Esterhazy promised him a position with the Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Company of 36 Wall Street, and secured him in the Mutual Life Insurance Company to secure the corporation. Later the "Count" demanded and was paid $50 by Kremer as "interest" on the policy.

Franklin declared that d'Esterhazy owed him $30 for services as editor of his paper, and it was further claimed that drafts had been given on the Harbor and Suburban Company by d'Esterhazy when he had no funds on deposit there. The "Count," in explanation, said that there had always been an understanding with the persons advancing money on the drafts that they were not to be paid until his paper was on a paying basis. He was held in $1,000 bail for further examination. He was unable to furnish the bail.

COLORED FOLK IN CONFERENCE.

Second Annual Gathering at Hampton Institute Well Attended.

HAMPTON, Va., July 20.—The second annual negro conference at Hampton Institute began this morning, and will be continued for three days. The gathering numbers between 300 and 400 people, from Virginia and other States, about one half of whom are colored teachers. The number includes many influential colored men and women from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kansas. There are doctors, lawyers, ministers, and educators from Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities.

The session of this morning was devoted to reports on the progress made by the colored people in various sections of the country. Prof. C. M. Gresham of Kansas City, whose address at the recent educational gathering in Washington received much favorable comment, gave an interesting and hopeful account of the education of the negro in the West. Prof. R. R. Wright, President of the Colored State College of Georgia; T. Thomas Fortune of The New York Age, and several leading colored men of Virginia in the course of the day showed conclusively that notable progress had been made by their people.

The subject of the afternoon session was business. J. J. Durham of Philadelphia, ex-United States Minister to Haiti, made an address on the business outlook for the colored people of the country with regard to the outgrowth of the present war.

"Health" was the subject of the evening meeting. Dr. F. J. Shadd of Washington and Dr. W. R. Germke were the chief speakers. The Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., Principal of Hampton Institute, was Chairman of the conference.

MOST WHALERS MAY BE SAVED.

Capt. Tuttle Does Not Think All the Arctic Fleet Hopelessly Lost.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following telegram has been received from Capt. Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear, commander of the overland relief expedition, dated St. Michaels, Alaska, June 26:

"The overland relief expedition reached Point Barrow March 29—all well and the herd of reindeer in good condition. There is food enough in sight to last until August; clothing and bedding mostly needed. Hopes are entertained that most of the vessels will be saved. In that case there will be but 100 men for the Bear to bring down. Three men (names unknown) wandered away from the station and were frozen to death. As soon as supplies can be procured here the Bear will start north."